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VOLUME XXX. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899. NUMBER 35.

NAVAL COAL STATIONS.

OUR LATE WAR TEACHES THAT THEY ARE ALL-IMPORTANT.

In the Acquisition, Development and Fortification of Hers England Has Spent Nearly $500,000,000 in Fifty Years—Spain's Helplessness in This Particular.

Nothing has been more clearly taught by the war than the all-importance of coaling facilities and coal-supply to the weaker navy. The strong navy can seize bases and anchorages for its needs, if it does not appropriate to its own uses the enemy's coaling-stations. This is what Admiral Dewey did at Manila. Neutrals are tending to increase the stringency of the conditions under which belligerents are allowed to obtain supplies of fuel in their ports and very rightly so. Admiral Cervera's operations in the West Indies were greatly hampered by the fact that he found it hard to get coal. The nominal supply of his cruisers was excellent; they all carried from 1000 to 1200 tons, and had in theory radiuses of action of about 10,000 miles. Unfortunately, however, theory and practice do not always coincide, and in coal-endurance less than anywhere. Instead of being able to steam to Cuba from St. Vincent and back again without replenishing his bunkers, he was compelled to put into Curacoa after covering little over 3000 miles, and then was only allowed a very limited supply for two of his ships. That he did not attempt to fill his bunkers from colliers in some unfrequented anchorage, such as abound in West Indian waters, seems extraordinary. This is a perfectly feasible operation, and as it was not essayed, we are bound to conclude either that the colliers were wanting—if so, another example of Spanish mismanagement—or that, being a weak power, Spain was afraid to risk trouble with the South American and Central American states. In a war between two strong navies we may expect to see much more disregard for the rights of weak neutrals.

Camara's voyage to the Philippines came to an untimely end at Suez, quite as much because of the coal difficulty as because his fleet was wanted for the defence of the Spanish littoral. Had he steamed east, he would not have been allowed by Egypt, France, Italy, or Turkey—the powers which hold the shores of the Red sea—to coal on their coasts or in their harbors. He must have struggled as far as Colombo or Singapore before the rules of international law would have allowed him to fill his bunkers with fuel to take him to Manila. His helplessness coming so close upon the voyages of the Deutschland and Gefion, and of the Navarin and Sissoi Veliki, to the Far East—voyages which would have been almost impossible had England closed her coaling stations to these rival powers—has not escaped notice on the continent of Europe. France, under the guidance of M. Lockroy, is preparing to fortify and provide with docks the chain of harbors which link Toulon and Madagascar. Germany is eagerly looking for points of strategic value on the trade routes, but I greatly fear that she will find none. Here England is without a rival. As her sea-power has not been an ephemeral growth, she has slowly, link by link, forged a wonderful chain, binding India, the Yellow sea, Australia, and the Cape to the mother-country. In the acquisition, development, and fortification of her coaling-stations she must have spent within the last half-century nearly $500,000,000. Thus it will be seen that the power which is to compete with her in this respect will have to pour out money like water. It cannot be doubted that the United States will equip itself with a chain of stations linking Manila and China to the Pacific coast. Already they possess, or can have for the asking, Hawaii, the Ladrones and Carolines, and Pango-Pango in Samoa. In the West Indies they will have Puerto Rico, and Cuba. With these advanced positions, the need for sea-going ships and not monitors, grows.—From "The Naval Lessons of the War," by H. W. Wilson, in Harper's Magazine.

Maine Gum Gatherers.

Some of the druggists in eastern Maine have made contracts for spruce gum aggregating several thousands of dollars, and some have outfitted gum hunters and sent them away into the woods, as backers send men into the Klondike. Year by year the gum pickers are obliged to go further into the woods. The quality of the gum must be kept up. Most of the Maine gum is sent away to the city market that demands for consumption by the society girls in their boudoirs the round red lumps that gleam with inner fires like the bloodstone. This sort of gum is sold readily by the Maine wholesalers at $1.50 per pound. Between you and me, the metropolitan prices for this tip-top gum are so alluring to the Maine sellers that the provincials do not get it unless we go out into the wildwoods and dig it for ourselves. The only peculiarly favored mortals in this respect are the Maine girls who have best fellows in the woods.

Compared with his expenses, the wages of the gum pickers are almost Klondike prices. A few bushels of beans and some flour furnish him his winter's food. Frequently he gets gum in one day that will net him $10 in the market. But the gum picker isn't apt to be a very energetic chap. He makes short days and goes fishing and gunning about half the time. He doesn't leave the side of his cozy campfire when a storm is on. And at the end of the season, when he comes out in the spring with his pack of gum on his back, it will be found that he has made but little more than day's wages.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Conductor Misunderstood.

"There is a sort of audacity," says a woman in the Chicago Inter Ocean, "which is almost admirable. I really felt provoked when the conductor on a North Side car persistently carried me two blocks beyond my destination, especially as I had been energetically signalling him for several minutes. 'Why did you not stop when you saw me waving my hand?' I demanded. The conductor (he was young, good looking and Irish) bowed low in contrition. 'Put upon me honor, ma'am, I t ought ye was throwing me a kiss,' he said."

WORSE THAN TOBACCO.

Some Deadly Substitutes Which Are Smoked in Rural England.

Tobacco is not the only weed that is smoked in Britain—not by a long way—says a writer in the English weekly, Answers. There is no need to go to the far East to ferret out weird and poisonous smoking habits; they lie all around us.

In Somerset and the southwest counties a great many persons smoke a concoction called "sundew." It is not a new fad, but has been in use for 300 years there. Sundew is a mixture of sun-dried beet leaves, parsley and peppermint—a very little of the latter. It is not a very harmful mixture, though it conduces to considerable drowsiness, and is anything but good for the teeth. You may notice in the western counties a good many persons with brown or blackened teeth; it is the result of sundew smoking. The stuff is not pleasant to a stranger, for it is very hot and choky and takes a great deal of getting used to.

Sundew is often homemade, and most of the country people are experts at making it. They set apart a week in July for the sundew harvest, and it is always dried and mixed by women. However, there are three regular sundew factories in Somerset, where bushels of the mixture are turned out. It can be bought for from twopence to threepence per ounce, according to quality.

Going a little further north—to Gloucestershire and mid-Wales—you will strike a much worse habit. The people there—town and country alike—are much given to smoking "glissop." Glissop is a sort of dry mash of hemlock leaves—the young shoots that grow in spring—burdock and ground chick beans. This can also be bought at some shops, though most of it is homemade. When bought it fetches fourpence an ounce. This stuff is smoked in short wooden pipes with very small bowls, and is really disastrous in its effects. Like sundew, it needs practice to get used to, but is much pleasanter to the palate than that compound. Its first effect on a smoker is loss of memory, and this increases till the smoker, after six months of the habit, is quite unfitted for any profession that requires much thought. The eyesight soon becomes affected by constant and excessive indulgence in the habit, which takes hold of a man like morphomania and is almost incurable.

Even small children may be seen smoking glissop, though but for the shape of the pipe employed a stranger would not know that they were not smoking tobacco, unless he were very close. The smell of the smoke, however, induces a tickling in the nostrils and a sort of giddiness which is quite unmistakable.

Tobacco is far less injurious, even when indulged in to excess, than this poisonous compound. Although it is dearer than ordinary "shag" tobacco, the poorest people who are addicted to it always get it instead. They say they cannot taste or smell even the strongest tobacco any more than if it were mist.

Patents for the Abused Hen.

A peculiar patent issued to a western farmer is called a "hen pusher." It is intended to prevent hens from scratching and monkeying around in garden patches. Hooks of peculiar construction are attached to the hen's feet, so that when the hen digs into the ground she is involuntarily pushed forward by the hook and spring apparatus. Just what occurs in case the hen happens to be headed for the garden patch is not told by the patentee in his application, but it is to be supposed that the farmer employs a small boy to keep the hens headed the right way by means of a prodding pole.

Another patent that is devised for the bewilderment of the abused hen is a patent hen's nest. The thing was got up to prevent weasels, dogs and such from raiding hens' nests and sucking the eggs. There is a small hole, concealed by a natural looking flap, in the centre and bottom of the nest, and through this secret orifice the egg, as soon as the hen lays it, is dropped to a padded cell below. The patentee does not, of course, dwell upon the consternation, not to say the indignation, of the ordinary hen when she turns around, after her effort, and finds her egg missing from the nest.—Washington Star.

Man Makes Black Horses White.

Here's a man who can color your horse to suit, and do it almost while you wait. He can literally make black white—in horses. He is George F. Richings, a professional horse painter, who says that there are great possibilities in his method of changing a horse's color. How he discovered the process, he describes as follows:

"I was treating a horse for a sore, and found the lotion had run into the hair and quickly changed its color. I started experiments and have continued them ever since. I frequently bought old crowbaits for $3 or $10 to experiment on their hides, and finally succeeded in getting the required results.

"I can make a chestnut horse in twenty-four hours, no matter what the color of the animal brought to me. To make a black or brown horse requires from six to ten days."

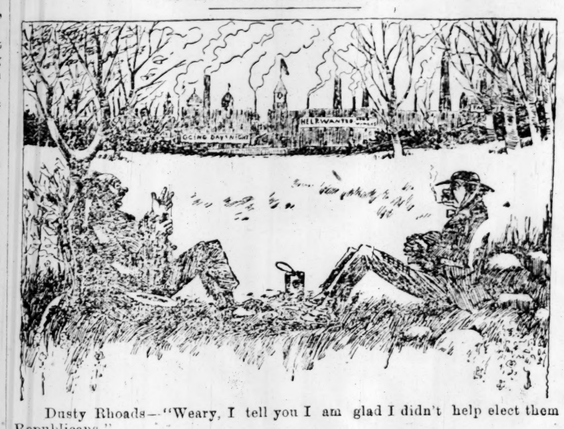
"Have you ever tried to make a white horse out of a black one?"

"Oh, yes frequently; but it is an experiment attended with danger to the horse. The lotions have a tendency to weaken the skin and are applied with danger to the more tender portions of the horse, more especially about the tendons."—New York World.

The Rise of Humble Families.

In a recent issue of the Genealogical Magazine there is a suggestive article about the history of families, in which the writer shows that nearly all great families rise from humble origin, marry into the aristocracy, and then either end with an heiress or die out. In any case there are not fifty male pedigrees today that go back to the conquest. An instance of this curious fact occurs in the ancient family of the Lucys of Charlecote, Warwickshire, which is represented now only by an heiress, Miss Christine Lucy, on her marriage, kept her own name and her husband took hers in order that the family cognomen might not disappear. It was Lucy who dealt with Shakespeare for deer stealing.

NO EXCUSE FOR BUMMING NOW.



Dusty Rhoads—"Weary, I tell you I am glad I didn't help elect them Republicans."

Weary Waggles—"Why, Dusty?"

Dusty—"Because our old bluff, that we can't find work, is called at every back door I visit now. They all tell me to go over to the first factory and I'll be begged to take a job. This here McKinley prosperity is ruining the road business."

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

REDUCED BY OUR PAYMENTS FOR OVERSEA TRANSPORTATION.

Some Telling Digs at Free Traders Whose Object Seems to Be to Force Americans to Purchase European Products at a High Price—Prosperity Here.

Mr. Thomas S. Shearman, who has long essayed to furnish the dispensers of higher education and our best thought generally with their ultimate convictions on the British system of political economy, is out with an article under the above heading, which virtually concludes:

"So far from this 'favorable balance of trade' being any evidence of increasing wealth in this country, it is simply evidence (if the figures are worth anything) that the cream of our wealth is being carried off to Europe without compensation."

None of Cobden's predictions have been found reliable. Hence Cobdenites have had at times to trade horses while crossing the stream; in fact, they have done most of their trading on economic foods; but all will be astonished to find that a "favorable balance of trade" is a present to the debtor community.

The necessity of the case, however, requires the theorem. Our "favorable balance of trade" is getting large. Between 1847, the time of the Walker tariff, and 1875, our net "adverse balance of trade" amounted to over one thousand and five hundred million dollars. This was arranged for by the export of specie and such interest-bearing securities as could be negotiated on the other side. Now Mr. Shearman finds that since 1875 the net excess of American merchandise is, in round numbers, two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven million dollars. Besides this we have exported a net excess of gold and silver, bringing the aggregate, according to Mr. Shearman, up to three thousand five hundred million dollars.

It is claimed by our writer that we have not got this back, either in securities or cash, and that we are not going to get it back. Both claims are doubtless true. Our "favorable balance of trade," taking Mr. Shearman's figures, amounts to less than one hundred and fifty million dollars a year. To offset this balance we have the estimate of persons conversant with the subject that our payments to foreign steam companies for oversea freights, passengers and mails have for some time averaged between two hundred and two hundred and fifty million dollars a year. And, as pointed out by Goschen, the freights, commissions and exchanges earned by British steamers form a noticeable element in the revenues by which the British discharge their foreign obligations.

Mr. Shearman is doubtless as conversant with the earnings of foreign steamer lines and their application to the discharge of their obligations as any one in this country, but he omits to tell the truth for the sake of being able to comment on "American women who have bought European husbands at a good round price." The price paid by some has probably been high, but a free-trader like Mr. Sherman should not object to that, as the object of free trade is to force the purchase of European products at a high price.

A Sensible Suggestion.

The Los Angeles Times thinks it would be easy to resent French hostility to American fruits and other products by setting up the tariff on French wines and Parisian gewgaws. The suggestion is sound and practicable. For example, if the duty on French wines were double the present rate it would increase customs receipts from this source, for a large proportion of wine drinkers would doubtless continue to let the foreign label and not the real question of quality and merit control their palates, but the largely increased selling price necessitated by the higher duty would set sensible people to thinking whether it was worth while to pay for French wines three or four times the money for which an equally good article of American wine could be bought.

A Chance to Do Business.

Any tariff agitation, even by the friends of the protective policy, would have more or less of an unsettling influence upon business, and even though the tariff needed some modifications the business interests of the country would infinitely prefer a continuance of the present schedules to the disturbance which would surely follow the re-opening of the tariff question. They want a chance to do business. — Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

A National Necessity.

"The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service (the American merchant fleet), furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a national necessity, and should be encouraged in every constitutional way."—President McKinley's message to Congress, December 5, 1898.

OUR COASTWISE TRADE.

The Kind of Open Door That Will Prevail a Porto Rico.

The London Chronicle shows some excitement on account of the report that our navigation laws relating to trade between American ports have been extended to Porto Rico.

As Porto Rico has definitely passed under the sovereignty of the United States there is no good reason for withholding the operation of our navigation laws. These laws prevent foreign vessels from engaging in our coastwise commerce—that is, plying between ports of the United States. Under those laws our lake and coast marine has developed. Our auxiliary cruisers came chiefly from the steamships engaged in the Atlantic coast trade. But for those laws our auxiliary navy would have been confined to the four American line steamships and a few ocean-going yachts.

Extension of our navigation laws to Porto Rico does not cut off foreign trade with that island. The ships of all nations can sail to Porto Rico, but they cannot sail from American ports to that island. We shall do our own carrying. So it is really no concern of foreign nations whether our navigation laws are in force or not, unless they want to fill our harbors with their ships to engage in our domestic trade. Our British cousins would shrug their shoulders should American ships begin to ply between English and Irish ports. But such a venture would amount to the same thing as the establishment of a line of British ships between New York and Porto Rico, or New York and Charleston. Great Britain relies on her ability to underbid and crowd out competitors for her domestic carrying trade, whereas we rely on our navigation laws.

The open door will prevail in trade with Porto Rico, but we shall not surrender our own carrying trade because somebody else wants it. Our commerce will follow the flag to the West Indies. If any foreigners want to trade with Porto Rico let them sail from their own ports or the ports of other nations; they cannot sail from our ports under a foreign flag.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle.

Real Benefits of Protection.

A fusion paper says that "effort is made by gold standard papers to convince their readers that the current large balance of trade is due to Mr. McKinley sitting in the White House." It takes no effort to convince the people of this country that the splendid balance of trade in our favor, $615,000,000, the largest ever known, is principally due to the Dingley protective tariff. While it is true that the shortage of crops in Europe created an unusual demand for cereals, the increase in this direction made but a small portion of the balance in our favor. The decrease of imports was the principal factor in the balance. Our people bought less foreign products by hundreds of millions, using home products instead, thus giving employment to hundreds of thousands of American workmen. That is where the real benefits of protection have been felt by the people of this country. Instead of taking foreign goods in payment for exports, they received over a hundred millions of European gold.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

Under Two Administrations.

"It has rarely, if ever," writes Henry Clews in his weekly Financial Review, "been the good fortune of a Government to close a costly war with $316,000,000 of cash in the treasury and seventy-six per cent. of it in gold." Nor can it be said that this great surplus is borrowed money, for during the first eight months of the calendar year the exports of merchandise have exceeded the imports by $352,000,000, while for the same months of 1897 the surplus was but $95,400,000, and for 1896 but $109,700,000. The credited balance of the year has been offset by net gold imports of $92,400,000, leaving a net credited balance of $259,800,000, or at the rate of $346,400,000 per annum. Yet it was only three years ago that a Democratic administration was, in time of profound peace, borrowing millions at enormous discounts in order to keep up the cash reserve on which depended the nation's credit.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Value of Experience.

Soon after the enactment of the Dingley tariff bill was completed it was attacked from Democratic quarters because of its assumed favor for the sugar trust. Experience has proven that the Dingley bill contained no such favor. Since the Dingley bill became a law two great competitors to the sugar trust have appeared in the market, and the home manufacture of sugar from beets will soon destroy the power of all the trusts and combinations in the sugar market. There is more value in one year of experience under a Republican tariff law than in all the Democratic free trade and free silver theories ever formulated.—Cadillac (Mich.) News and Express.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

A City Treasurer and a Telegraph Operator Killed in Pennsylvania.

ONE ASSASSIN A MERE YOUTH.

John Blevens, City Treasurer of Newcastle, Penn., Mysteriously Killed in His Office at Night—H. H. Wurster, a Railroad Man, Murdered by a Boy For His Money—He Confesses.

NEWCASTLE, Penn. (Special).—The body of John Blivens, City Treasurer, was found on Saturday at midnight in his office in the City Hall. He had been brutally murdered. Mr. Blivens had come down to his son's men's furnishing store in order to try on an overcoat, which he had received as a Christmas present from the city firemen and which had been left at his son's store to be altered. The coat not being finished, he stepped across the street to his office, which is on the floor above the city lockup.

At 11.30 o'clock Saturday night Lizzie, daughter of the Treasurer, called her brother and asked him if it was not strange that their father should be out so late. Her brother went down the street to the office. Lying across the floor in a pool of blood lay Mr. Blivens just breathing his last. The murderers had used some blunt instrument. From the appearance of the office it is certain that Mr. Bliven had made a hard fight for his life.

The prisoners in the city jail say they heard a scuffle in the room above them about 9.30 o'clock, but thought little of it.

The purpose was evidently robbery, as the safe was found broken open and Mr. Blivens's pockets were turned inside out. When found Mr. Blivens's head was partly lying under the desk of his office. Mr. Blivens was seventy years old and had been City Treasurer for fifteen years.

A RAILROAD AGENT KILLED.

The Night Operator at Bingen, Penn., Murdered by a Youth.

EASTON, Penn. (Special).—Night operator H. H. Wurster of Bingen, a small station on the North Penn branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad seven miles below Bethlehem, was murdered at his post about 12.45 Saturday morning. The discovery of the murder was made about 3 o'clock. Llewellyn Stout, a youth of seventeen, living near by, killed Wurster. He is in jail here, and has confessed. Wurster was twenty-four years old, and leaves a widow and child. He was the night station agent, and had charge of the money drawer, ticket office and express company's office. The office was rifled.

Stout was brought to jail here by Detectives Johnson and Doran. Johnson worked with Stout for two hours before he broke down. Then he told how he had gone to the station and had killed Wurster in order to get the money he knew the latter had. He had hunted for a club, but not finding any, he had taken a railroad coupling pin and struck Wurster over the head with it. Then he struck him three more times, and that made him a murderer. He said he ransacked all the drawers in the office, but returned all but the money. This amounted to $15.11, and it was all he got. Stout is but seventeen years of age. His father is dead. His mother married her brother-in-law, Eli Stout.

AGUINALDO IS DEFIANT.

Issues a Proclamation Telling His Followers to Work For Independence.

MANILA, Philippine Islands (By Cable).—Within a few hours of the proclamation issued by General Otis, in behalf of President McKinley, the agents of Aguinaldo billed Manila with a manifesto which attracted considerable attention. The revolutionary President protested against General Otis signing himself Military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Aguinaldo in this manifesto declared he had never agreed, at Singapore, Hong Kong, or elsewhere, to recognize the sovereignty of the Americans here, and insisted that he returned to the Philippines on an American warship solely to conquer the Spaniards and win independence.

Aguinaldo also declared that he had natives and foreigners as witnesses that the American forces recognized not only by acts that the Filipinos were belligerents, but by publicly saluting the Filipino flag "as it triumphantly sailed these seas before the eyes of all nations."

Aguinaldo then solemnly protested, in the name of the Deity who empowered him to direct his brethren in the difficult task of regeneration, against the intrusion of the American Government.

The revolutionary leader then called upon all his followers to work together with force, assuring them he is convinced that they will obtain absolute independence, urging them never to return "from the glorious road" on which they have "already so far advanced." General Otis attaches no importance to the manifesto.

THE M'CULLOCH AT HOME.

Revenue Cutter Reaches San Francisco After Her Long Voyage.

SAN FRANCISCO Cal. (Special).—The revenue cutter McCulloch arrived here Tuesday from Honolulu, having completed the longest voyage on record of any American revenue cutter. One year ago, lacking two days, the McCulloch left the Norfolk Navy Yard for San Francisco by way of the Suez Canal.

After passing through the canal she was ordered to Singapore and then dispatched to join Admiral Dewey's fleet. She sailed with the fleet to Manila and was in the harbor during the battle, though she took no active part in it. The McCulloch saw constant service after the battle and was sent home by Admiral Dewey by way of Chinese and Japanese ports to display the American flag.

Diaz Receives Our Ambassador.

General Clayton was received at Mexico City, Mexico, as Ambassador of the United States, with elaborate ceremonies. In reply to his address President Diaz spoke of the high regard of his Government for the United States.

To Aid British Who Helped Us.

A petition to Americans in London has been promulgated by a British officer asking that the Americans aid those British soldiers who fought on our side in the recent war with Spain and who are now destitute.

Steamship Wooler Lost at Sea.

The British steamship Loch Etive has signalled in passing Peniche, Portugal, that the British steamship Wooler, from Barry for Las Palmas, Canary Islands, has foundered at sea. The Loch Etive picked up a boat with four of the Wooler's crew, but the remainder are missing.

A Centenarian's Sleighride.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Peter, of Henniker, N. H., a few days ago reached her 100th birthday. She celebrated the event by taking a five-mile sleigh ride with a neighbor, the thermometer being twenty degrees below zero.

Governor Rollins's Suggestions.

Frank W. Rollins, Republican, took the oath of office and assumed the duties of Governor at Concord, N. H. In his inaugural address he advocated the building of a bicycle path along the entire seacoast of New Hampshire, the construction of a State highway from the Massachusetts line to the summit of Mount Washington and the preservation of forests.

Press Censorship in Russia.

The newspapers of St. Petersburg, Russia, have been forbidden to make any reference to certain disturbances at St Petersburg arising out of strikes at the spinning factories, which have been suppressed by armed force.

THE NEW KING OF SAMOA.

Mataafa Elected Monarch of the Island Without Much Opposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Mataafa has been elected King of Samoa, to succeed Malietoa. Official information to this effect has been received here. The election was held without trouble, though Tamasese, who was Vice-King, in 1881, backed by a small following, endeavored to obtain the office.

KING MATAAFA OF SAMOA.

Mataafa's election is highly satisfactory, not only to the Washington Government, but to the German and British Governments, because of the certainty that he will be guided in his action by the wishes of the Consuls in Apia of the signatory Powers to the Berlin treaty.

NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

Ex-Congressman John Kean Receives the Caucus Nomination For Senator.

TRENTON, N. J. (Special).—The Legislature was organized Tuesday afternoon. Charles A. Reed, of Somerset County, was chosen President of the Senate, Augustus S. Barber, of Gloucester, Secretary, and J. Frank Lindsley, of Morris, Reading Clerk. The other officers are the same as last year. In the House there are but a few important changes in the official force. Acting Governor David O. Watkins was re-elected Speaker and Thomas H. Jones, of Essex, Clerk.

Immediately after the Legislature adjourned the Republican Senators and Assemblymen went into joint caucus on the United States Senatorship. Senator Cross of Union presented the name of ex-Congressman John Kean of Elizabeth, who was unanimously nominated.

Senator Lodge Renominated.

BOSTON (Special).—At the joint caucus of the Republicans of the Massachusetts House and Senate Tuesday afternoon Henry Cabot Lodge was renominated for the United States Senate. Mr. Lodge will be elected.

For Senator From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special).—A. J. Beveridge was nominated for United States Senator on Tuesday on the eleventh ballot at the Republican caucus.

PORTO RICO'S BUDGET

General Henry Wants to Apply Customs Receipts to the Government Expenses.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (Special).—The budget for the year 1899 has just been approved by General Henry. This covers the expenses of what is called the "Insular Government."

The following sums, which would have been included in the budget of the Spanish Government for this year, have been stricken out: General obligations, $498,501.60; clergy, $197,945; war, $1,252,377.76; marine, $222,668.20.

The calculated budget for 1899 is formed of the following items: General obligations, $19,580; State obligations, $304,995; Department of Interior, $291,452.22; Finance Department, $169,610; Department of the Interior, $766,639. The customs for the coming year were estimated to be $3,132,900.

General Henry has asked of Washington the right to apply the customs receipts to the expenses of government. If this should be permitted all Government expenses could be paid and many improvements carried on.

QUAY MUST STAND TRIAL.

Supreme Court Denies the Senator's Plea For Change of Venue.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. (Special). — The Supreme Court has dismissed the petition of United States Senator Quay, Richard R. Quay and former State Treasurer Haywood for a writ of certiorari in the case charging the petitioners with conspiracy to misuse State funds. The case will now go back to the Court of Quarter Sessions for trial in the regular course of procedure.

The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Sterrett as soon as the seven Justices of the court entered the court room Tuesday morning.

The opinion states that the Supreme Court is satisfied that the petitioners can and will have a fair and impartial trial before a competent and unprejudiced Judge and a fair and impartial jury in this county. The court holds that it has no authority to review the action of the lower court on the Quay demurrers, there being no appeal in such event until after conviction and sentence.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

Minister Tower Transferred From Vienna —An Indiana Man Succeeds Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, vice Ethan A. Hitchcock, appointed Secretary of the Interior. Addison C. Harris, of Indiana, was named to succeed Mr. Tower, at Vienna. Mr. Harris is a prominent attorney of Indianapolis, of which city he has been a resident for many years. Although he has taken an active interest in politics, he has held no public office except that of State Senator. He has been associated with Senator Fairbanks in political matters. Mr. Harris is married, but has no children.

Dreyfus Makes His Defense.

Ex-Captain Dreyfus has made his reply to the charges against him, and in his testimony for the Court of Cassation, which is considering his case at Paris, France, he says he has never confessed his guilt, and protests again his innocence.

A Mother Superior Killed.

Sister Margaret Newman, Mother Superior of the Ursuline Convent, at St. Louis, Mo., was killed a few days ago by falling from a third story window to the stone pavement. Her skull was fractured. The deceased woman was thirty-five years old.

Prominent People.

General Merritt wears a seal ring which has been worn by the eldest son of the family for five generations.

Seth Low will deliver the oration at the celebration of Washington's Birthday at the University of Pennsylvania.

General Bartle, who has been in the State Department for fifty-four years, the record for long service, has known intimately all the Presidents since Polk, who appointed him.

The only American general in the German army is Lieutenant-General George Evi, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia. A few days ago he celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his entrance into the imperial German service.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Two Passenger Trains Smash Together on the Lehigh Valley Road.

MANY SENT TO THEIR DEATH.

The Trains Met in a Head-on Collision at Full Speed Near Plainfield, N. J.—Sixteen Persons Are Killed and Over Thirty Injured—The Disaster Was the Result of a Blunder.

PLAINFIELD, N. J. (Special).—Two Lehigh Valley trains rushing in opposite directions at a high rate of speed crashed into each other Monday afternoon just before 1 o'clock, about a mile east of Lincoln, with such tremendous force that thirteen human beings were killed outright and three died after being removed to Muhlenberg Hospital. The number of seriously injured was about thirty.

The dead are: Jacob Heller, tailor, thirty-five years old, of Mount Carmel, Penn.; John Jarvis, fifteen years old, of Mount Carmel, Penn.; Abner S. Kaiser, carpet cleaner, of Pottsville, Penn.; Martin Keenan, of Mount Carmel, Penn., about fifty-five years old; Theodore D. Kohan, thirty-five years old, of Shamokin, Penn.; W. C. Leader, thirty years old, of Mount Carmel, Penn.; Warren H. Merkle, of Shamokin, Penn., aged twenty-three; Frank Rybecki, about forty years old, of Mount Carmel, Penn.; R. Welkel, about forty years old, of Shamokin, Penn.; three unknown women and one unknown man; W. H. Hinkle, of Mount Carmel, Penn., contractor, aged forty-five; George Josephs, of Shamokin, Penn., aged twenty; Henry E. Welkel, photographer, aged twenty-eight, of Shamokin, Penn.

The accident was the result of an attempt upon the part of somebody to accomplish the impossible by sending two trains over the same track in opposite directions at the same time. The eastbound track, where the collision occurred, was not in use on account of a freight wreck nearby, and trains were sent in both directions over the westbound track. The train that carried most of the killed and injured was the third section of the Hazleton express, which was carrying to New York a large number of people from Shamokin, Mount Carmel, Pottsville and other towns in the Philipsburg, and indirectly westbound train was what is known as train No. 71. It was a local accommodation and left New York at 10.50 a. m.

The point where the wreck occurred is a quiet country spot on a long curve that runs through a heavily wooded district. The two trains approached each other at full speed, and each engineer was entirely ignorant of the proximity to another train until the two engines flashed around the curve almost upon each other. The crash followed almost immediately. In an instant the air was full of wood-s and the moans of the injured, and the two trains were masses of tangled wreckage. There was almost no help at hand, and for a time all was confusion. The two engines were smashed almost out of all semblance to what they had been, and the fact that no more lives were lost is attributable to the mercy that the wreckage did not take fire. Those who escaped uninjured at once turned their attention toward helping to extricate the less fortunate. The news of the accident was carried to Lincoln, to West Dunellen and to Plainfield, and soon the wrecking train was on its way to the scene. The wrecking crews first turned their attention to the injured. Physicians were brought to the wreck as soon as possible, and under their supervision the injured were taken on a special train to Plainfield, where they were placed in the Muhlenberg Hospital.

The Hazleton express was drawn by Engine No. 486, of which James Pendergast, of Easton, was the engineer. Pendergast was caught beneath the wreck of his engine and was pinned there by some of the heavy ironwork that rested on his legs. When the rescuers reached him he was conscious, and calmly directed them how to go to work to release him. He was taken out with his feet and legs mashed to a pulp.

The greatest disaster was wrought in the first car of the express train through which the tender of the engine had plowed. Those who had occupied the front seats of that car must have been instantly killed, for their bodies were found mashed and bleeding beneath the wreckage of the tender. The bodies were mutilated almost beyond identification, the heads being nearly torn from the bodies in several instances, limbs torn off and bodies cut and twisted. Several of the injured were pinned in their places by the wreckage in the fore part of the car, and had to be dug and cut out of their precarious positions.

Harry Butland, the operator at the South Plainfield station, gave the signal that permitted the local train bound from Jersey City to Bound Brook to enter a siding where it met the third section of an excursion train running on the same track, because of a freight wreck which obstructed the eastbound track. Whether he did this under orders or whether he misinterpreted orders or whether he had no orders at all is yet to be determined.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is not protected by the block signal system east of Easton. West of that point an automatic system is used. One of the crew of the Lehigh wrecking train at the wreck said that this accident was the twenty-first that the road had had since January 1, and was the sixth that had taken place near the same place in the same time. The others were not serious, however, and did not involve loss of life.

CHILD'S PLAY ENDS IN DEATH.

Colored Candy Kills Four Little Ones of a Family.

TOLEDO, Ohio (Special)—Since Christmas the four children of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Laing, of East Toledo, have died. One died a few days after Christmas, another a week later, and two more passed away a few days ago. The last one was the sole remaining child of the family.

On Christmas the children were playing "doctor," and the older boy took the role of physician. He compounded a medicine for his brother and sisters, who played ill. He dissolved colored candy into a tumbler of water and administered it to all of them, partaking of some himself. The children suffered much pain.

More Millions For Hetty Green.

Hetty Green, the richest woman in the United States, after persistent litigation, has got in control of the $5,000,000 left by her aunt, Sylvia Ann Howland, of New Bedford, Mass.

Lieutenant Wark's Sentence Reduced.

The sentence of Lieutenant Wark of the Royal Artillery, who was condemned to death at Liverpool, England, in December on the charge of murdering Miss Jane Yates by conspiring with her to procure an illegal operation on herself, which resulted fatally, and who was subsequently reprieved by the Home Secretary, has been reduced to three years' penal servitude.

Bank Robbers Secure $1287.

The safe of the Ashburnham Bank, at Ashburnham, Mass., was blown open a few days ago and $1287 stolen from the cash box. The thieves escaped.

Cycling Notes.

A cycle factory has been started in Bulgaria.

Belgium will hold three bicycle shows this winter.

Two applications for patents on brakes to act on the road were recently made in England.

Free pedals, permitting coasting without removing feet from pedals, are becoming more common.

The steel ribbon to be placed between the air-tube and outer-casing of double-tube tires is being revived again.

Within a year, according to the Scottish Cyclist, thirteen cycle papers in Great Britain "have gone to the majority."

UTAH MURDERER FOUND OUT.

Mrs. Wright, of Gouverneur, Accuses Her Husband of a Tripole Crime.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y. (Special).—Sheriff George A. Storrs, of Utah County, Utah, left here a few days ago, accompanied by Mrs. Jennie Wright. They are en route to Utah in an endeavor to clear up a murder mystery and, if possible, to free a man from a life sentence.

At the Pelican Point Ranch, Utah, in 1895, three young men were shot down one night in their ranch house. The stepfather of one of the boys, a man named Haynes, had had trouble with the men, and was charged with the crime. The bodies were found sunk in Utah Lake and the premises they had occupied were looted. Haynes was convicted on circumstantial evidence and was sentenced to be hanged, but before the date of execution a stay was secured and the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

A short time after the crime a man of the name of George W. Wright, the husband of Mrs. Jennie Wright, left that locality and visited various parts of the West, finally drifting to Freshwater, Cal. He was a graduate of Kalamazoo Law College, and a skilled surveyor. One morning a man with whom Wright was at odds was found shot to pieces in his cabin. Wright assisted at the Coroner's inquest, and wrote out the verdict of "murder by a person unknown." Later Wright became involved in a questionable sheep deal, and, after being arrested, jumped his bail and fled. He visited his wife at her parents' home here and then disappeared.

After he left the West evidence of a positive character relating to the murder at Freshwater was found against Wright, and after working on the case for over a year the authorities elicited a confession from Mrs. Wright to the effect that her husband had goods which figured in the Pelican Point murders. Mrs. Wright is now willing to testify against her husband for the triple crime, providing he can be caught. She says her lips have previously been sealed through fear of him.

SENATOR HOAR ON EXPANSION.

He Inaugurates the Fight Against the Policy in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, leader of the anti-expansionists, inaugurated the fight against the peace treaty in his speech before the Senate on Monday.

Speaking on the Vest resolution, which declares that no power is given the Federal Government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies, the Senator from Massachusetts made an elaborate argument against expansion, against acquiring the Philippines, and indirectly against the ratification of the treaty of peace.

The principal points on which Senator Hoar based his speech were:

1. That there was no constitutional power to acquire colonies.

2. That the acquirement of territory in the eastern hemisphere would mean the shattering of the Monroe Doctrine, because it would force us to concede to all powers the right to acquire territory in this hemisphere.

3. That every lesson of experience was a warning against attempting to administer laws in a tropical colony.

4. Acquisition would mean diminished wages for the workman and an increase in the burden of taxation.

5. It would be against the code of morality adopted by the United States, which opposes acquiring

...ren.
...ve Always Bought
...ignature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The English Inn.

The cheap place in which to live is like the typical old English inn that my American friends are continually asking me to find for them. I found it the other day, and, as the point of this incident lies entirely in its truth, I give names and addresses.

I cycled my American friend over the hills from Croydon to the little hamlet of Little Warlingham, and there we ran into the courtyard of an inn named the Leather Bottle, which designation had an old world flavor that delighted the man from New York. We had there a most excellent lunch, and the charge was 18 pence instead of the usual half crown.

My friend was enthusiastic and resolved to have the innkeeper up and compliment him on the choiceness and cheapness of his viands. I begged him not to do this, as he might raise the price, and a lunch at one and six is a boon to a literary man, but my advice was unheeded. The proprietor when he came received the praise of the American calmly.

"Well," said the innkeeper, "I guess I ought to know how to set out a meal to suit one from the States. For five years I was steward on W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht. I was on her at the time she was sunk at Newport."

You may imagine the collapse of my western friend, who had flattered himself that he was several centuries away from New York and Newport.—Robert Barr in London Outlook.

An Old Idea.

Every day strengthens the belief of eminent physicians that impure blood is the cause of the majority of our diseases. Twenty-five years ago this theory was used as a basis for the formula of Browns' Iron Bitters. The many remarkable cures effected by this famous old household remedy are sufficient to prove that the theory is correct. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 19, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains Southbound, daily (except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6.00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Railand Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashiee Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers; transfer teamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings, also at Elizabeth City Monday and Wednesday for Roanoke Island, Ocracoke Oriental and Dewbern.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern and Roanoke Island, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & W. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C. Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Nowberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars ow rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag't

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

W. H. Morris,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,
Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in th section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. Al. kinds of Cabinet Work done.

WOOD FOR SALE.

I am prepared to furnish Wood Green or Dry, and Sawed if wanted. Will sell by the load or cord and deliver in any part of the city. My yard is at the late W. J. Griffin place on North Road street.

W. F. JENNINGS.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 26, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 699 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of M years, in the drug business, have never sold a medicine that gave such universal satisfaction. [illegible]

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CITY

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Democratic members of the Legislature are at work. They are resolved to do what they promised in the campaign, especially to "upoot" all important "fusion" legislation and as far as possible to disfranchise the negro. Drunken with power they are attempting and will do what sober-minded legislators would not. They are going to "overdo the job;" a reaction will follow, for the people will not endorse rash and unjust legislation.

Among other measures they have decided to change the election law, mainly aiming to disfranchise the negro; to compel railroad companies to furnish separate cars for each race; to apportion the school fund to white and colored in proportion to the taxes collected from each.

WE'LL DIG OUR OWN DITCHES,

We are duly grateful to England for friendship, and will stand by her in the matter of open doors and other things, but her proposition to help us dig the Nicaragua ditch and jointly control it with us, is declined with many thanks. We will let her ships pass in the night through for the same toll, perhaps, as ours will have to pay, but we must respectfully insist on erecting and maintaining along the ditch our own fortificatlons. No menahce to England is meant by this, nor to any other nation: it is simply a matter of precaution which will bring harm to no nation with which we are at peace. We have made our first preparations for building the ditch by taking possession of Spain's approaches to the entrance of the ditch on the Atlantic side, and by annexing the Sandwitch Islands on the Pacific side, to which we have added the Philippines. No, the ditch must be wholly ours, and it must be dug in a hurry.

The war with Spain has led to many record-breaking acts by the United States, but none more unique and signicant than the ordering of 4,000 coffins for the purpose of bringing home the remains of American soldiers buried in Cuba and Porto Rico. Republics have been called ungrateful, yet no other government of ancient or modern times ever showed such gratitude to its defenders as this.

In 1823 John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State wrote to our Minister to Spain that "Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its unatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self-support, can gravitate only toward the North American Union." He considered this result as certain as the law of gravitation, and, whatever delays may occur, time will prove that he was correct.

The printing press is the father of civilization. It is the father of progress and prosperity. It is the father of good laws, good society and good government. It is the father of every enlightened nation under the sun. Brethren look after your offspring.

It never occurred to Jefferson to allow the inhabitants of the Louisiana purchase to select an independent form of government and then use the power of the United States to protect them. He had a better plan which time has vindicated.

Senator Daniels, of Virginia, brings back from Cuba the estimate that a third, and possibly a half of the inhabitants perished during the insurrection. The war for humanity came none too soon.

It really makes no particular difference whether trade follows the flag, or the flag follows trade, so long as both trade and the flag are continually growing bigger, broader and better.

A Democratic paper calls the President the "advance agent of destiny." The doubters of prosperity are convidced, and they should be careful about getting in the way of destiny.

Admiral Dewey is a useful man to keep at Manila, and there is no disposition on his part to leave until the work he began is completed.

In 1792 the first Boston stage started for New York, and now 700 railroad trains are sent out of the city daily. Such is American expansion.

American workingmen can buy apparel cheaper than ever—and have the money in their pockets to pay down for it.

Locomotives of American make are now used in every civilized country on the globe. This is quite a puff for America.

Within a year President McKinley has been East, West, North and South without finding the enemy's country.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan. 13, 1899.

Senator Davis this week favorably reported the treaty of peace from the committee on Foreign Relations, and will push it to a vote at the earliest possible time. It is now admitted even by those who opposed it that it will be ratified.

Senator Foraker took up in detail the arguments advanced by Senators Hoar and Mason against the Constitutional right of the United States to acquire territory and easily demolished them all.

There has been much talk in the Senate about the acquisition of the Philipines making this government a despotism, but the best proof that this government is not despotism is found in the fact that Senators who have offered resolutions such as that of Allen, of Nebraska, that any aggressive action of the United States against the Filipinos would be exceeding the constitutional authority of the government, and that of Bacon, of Ga., for the recognition of the independence of the so-called Filipino republic—both closely bordering on treason—are still at large, with the priviledge of continuing such talk. This sort of talk is adding to the danger of trouble not only with the Filipinos, but with the nation that is secretly advising and aiding them.

It looks as though the anti-expansion firm of Bryan & Carnegie was about to desolve, on account of the disagreement between the partners, Mr. Bryan, knowing that the question of expansion is not involved in the treaty of peace, and that our national honor is, has advocated the prompt ratificatton of the treat by the Senate. Mr. Carnegie, who has been ranting around Washington all the week, has been trying, by wire, to get Mr. Bryan to come to his assistance by turning a somersault and advising Democratic Senators to vote against the treaty, and Bryan has refused. Mr. Carnegie is using some queer arguments for an honest man to bring to bear upon honest Senators. He admits in effect that the anti-expansionists cannot hope to secure a majority in Congress, and advocates that all their strength be concentrated in an effort to secure votes enough to reject the treaty. The following language used by him in a published interview was an acknowledgement that he is engaged in trying to accomplish something in the dark that he knows could not be done in the light of day: "Hereafter we will not enjoy the advantage over our opponents that we now do, having then to meet them in the open field."

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, said of expansion: "There is nothing in that valuable document—the Constitution—which forbids this country acquiring as much new territory, either by treaty or conquest, as long as there is an intention of eventually incorporating it in our own. Alaska has been in our possession for 31 years and is not a State yet, and until the conditions improve we shall hold it in the same condition perhaps indefinitely. After the Philippines have come into our possession we shall govern them on the same footing as a territory, and when they demonstrate that they are a fit people to be incorporated into this union, then they will be admatted. If the course of time shows that they never will be far enough advanced to become part of us, then it will be time for us trade them for some place that will."

The Senate has agreed to vote on the Nicaragua Canal bill next Tuesday, and there is no doubt of its passing. The House committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has unanimously voted in favor of the Nicaragua Canal, but has not yet agreed upon a bill providing for its construction.

The sword ordered by act of Congress for presentation Admiral Dewey is on exhibition at the Navy Department, and is a beautiful one; the sword that the Royal Arcanum had made, at a cost of $1,500, to be presented to Rear Admiral Schley, is also on exhibition in Washington, at a business establishment.

President McKinley this week nominated Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, now Minister to Austria, to be Ambassador to Russia, to succeed Secretary Hitchcock, who is on his way to Woshington to succeed Secretary Eliss; Addison C. Harris, of Indiana, to be Minister to Austria, and Joseph Choate, of New York, to be Ambassador to England.

Women Should Know It

Many women suffer untold agony and misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They have been led to belive that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset woman kind.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, purple or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it with scalding or burning sensation, sediment in it after standing in bottle for twenty-four hours, are signs of kidney or bladder and trouble.

The above symptoms are often attributed by the patient herself or by her physician to female weakness or womb trouble. Hence, so many fail to obtain relief, because they are treating, not the disease itself, but a reflection of the primary cause, which is kidney trouble.

In fact, women as well as men are made misserabl with kidney and bladder trouble and both need the same remedy.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the great discovery of the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is easy to get any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar.

To prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and book telling all about it absolutely free by mail. Kindly mention the North Carolinian and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y.

He's Alright.

Gen. Joe Wheeler is the most popular hero in Washington, says the *Star*. The ladies keep his desk covered with flowers, the bicyclists turn out for him on the highway, and he is one of the few men in public life at the capital who is always sure of a seat in the trolly cars.

New Outlets for the South.

While investors are seeking opportunities for the use of capital upon a large scale in industrial undertakings in the South, a large portion of the progressive journalism of this section is carrying on a vigorous campaign for the establishment of small local industries for the purpose of diversifying manufactures as anxiliaries to diversifying farming. One of the plans which at present appears to be popular is the building of canneries, and here and there are indications that the success of such establishments already in operation will encourage the building of others. They are of positive benefit to the farmer in widening the market for his products.

In the meantime the larger industries of the South are steadily progressing. In cotton, as reflected in Georgia, conditions have improved in every respect. In vegetable and fruits in Florida, incouragement comes all the time. And in Birmingham improvements go steadily on. In the one item, iron, advanced 25 cents, and this at a season when the demand is usually limited indicates the belief in a further advance.

In this week's Manufacturer's Record are letters from special correspondents, one in Berlin and one in Havana, of special interest to the industries of the South and the rest of the country. The letter from Berlin discusses the prospects for American iron and steel in the European market. The point is made that although the financial press of Germany are apprehensive on the subject, the Germans have not yet realized how intense American competition can become. The prospects for American iron and steel products on the European markets are all that can be desired.

The correspondent also points to the position gradually being assumed by the United States in international banking as one of the indications that trade is following the South. He deals with one of the basic elements of industrial life in the South. Correspondence from Cuba suggests some of the directions into which diversified industries may go. It shows that of the 369 central factories grinding sugar before the war, 107 have been burned, and that repairs and rebuilding will represent an outlay of about $5,000,000, which opens a large field for American iron works, contractors and engineers. It may be truly said that the South now has a very large market for her products of every kind.

WINE OF CARDUI

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible

FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES,

irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb. It stops flooding and relieves suppressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs $1.00 per bottle at your drug store.

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S.C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

WINE OF CARDUI

When Lord Charles Beresford was a midshipman, he performed a gallant act for which he subsequently received a medal. His vessel lay in the Mersey and numerous visitors came on board in order to look over the ship. As a boat containing a man weighing 250 pounds was getting alongside it was suddenly swamped, when Lord Charles jumped overboard and seized the occupant just as he was sinking. The gallant rescuer kept the man afloat until help arrived, and both rescuer and rescued were taken on board the man-of-war.

The man whose life had been saved maintaining a glum countenance and showing no great enthusiasm for his preserver, some one remarked to him, "You don't appear very pleased at having been rescued from drowning."

"Ugh!" he exclaimed in a tone of disgust, glancing first at his own portly proportions and then at his rescuer. "He was such a little un!"

An expert in files has given some directions as to the best ways to use these necessary implements. He says that a new file of very high temper should first be used on brass or cast iron. After the first sharpness is gone from it it answers quite as well for wrought iron and steel. Sometimes new files will tear the surface of wrought iron and steel to such an extent as to become very annoying and cause additional work. Very few mechanics thoroughly understand the use of files and the methods by which they are utilized to the greatest advantage. Files bite rolled metal much more quickly and easily than cast, therefore it requires a sharper file for brass and cast iron than for the wrought articles or for steel. If files are gradually adapted to their best uses, they will give much longer service than when they are indiscriminately employed.

An Enterprising Druggist.

Their are few men more enterprising than A. Wadsworth who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in his line for his customers. He now has the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchits, Hoarseness and all affections of the Thoat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free, or a regular size for 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

MICA MINES OF INDIA.

The Methods of Hundreds of Years Ago Still In Use.

The mica mines of India are in the interior of the country and very inaccessible. The Abruker mine, it is stated, produces the finest mica that has ever been mined, both for lamination and color. It has been sunk about 200 feet, following the pitch of the vein, and all this mica and refuse have been raised and carried away by the natives. No machinery of any kind except drill and hammers is used in their mining operations.

The refuse and the mica are placed in baskets each holding ten pounds, the baskets being passed up from hand to hand by women, who stand in a line on ladders. The contents of the baskets are deposited at the top, and the baskets are returned down the ladder in the same manner as they went up, but by another line of women. Water is taken out of the mines by means of jugs. It is supposed that this method of operation has been carried on for many hundreds of years, except that there is more care to protect the miners.

After the crude mica is taken from the mines it is first roughly trimmed and then sorted into different grades, according to sizes and quality. It is then taken to the mica workers, who split it up and scribe out the size for it to be cut into by the shearers, the cut pieces then being cleaned, weighed and packed ready for shipment. The mica is then transported to general warehouses in baskets on the backs of bullocks and in bullock carts. In this way it is carried hundreds of miles to shipping points at a speed of about ten miles a day.

The mica can be split down to .0003 of an inch in thickness. Being both fireproof and transparent, it is very useful for many purposes in the arts, besides being an excellent insulator.—Electrical World.

COLOR BLIND PAINTERS.

A London Oculist Asserts That There Are Such Artists.

To speak of a color blind artist sounds like joking, said a noted oculist; but, strange as it seems, there are several persons so affected who can nevertheless paint extremely well. Numbers of color blind people there are, of course, who draw perfectly in pencil, ink and crayons, but I myself know a scene painter attached to a provincial theater who, though "color blind," paints all its scenery, and has quite a local name, not only for his "interiors" and oak chambers, but even for landscapes.

I can tell you also of two London ladies who consulted me for color blindness who paint really beautiful pictures. One is the daughter of a late famous artist and was taught painting by her father. She is quite unable to distinguish red from green, but her colors are all labeled with the names, and she has been taught which to use for certain effects. Possibly her painting may seem to her eyes, as it were, drawing with a brush and "shading" with the colors.

The other is a lady artist of some celebrity, who has for years exhibited annually in London. The public is not aware that she is color blind. She painted the "Wedding Group" for a certain noble bridegroom a year or two ago and also several public men's portraits and one of an eminent physician fetched 500 guineas.

There is a gentleman residing at Kensington who, having years ago left the navy through finding his advancement hopelessly barred by his color blindness, is at present making several hundreds a year by his brush as an artist, designing most artistic and brightly colored picture posters for advertisement hoardings.—London Answers.

Carved His Epitaph and Died.

"John Harmon died here from the bite of a rattlesnake."

This is an inscription on a beech tree standing on the knobs, in Monroe township, back of Jeffersonville. A date once followed the words, but it is now indistinct. There is a strange story connected with the inscription. An old resident relates it.

"Years ago, when that section of Indiana was little explored and when the heavy bush was the dwelling place of the wild turkey, deer and rattlesnake, John Harmon started to Charlestown to attend court. He was armed with an old fashioned rifle. A rattler bit Harmon's leg. Harmon killed the reptile. Then he began to prepare for death. It was he who carved the words in lighter lines on the tree, with the request beneath, long since obliterated by the tree's growth, to bury him on the spot. A few days later Harmon's body was found. A grave was dug by the tree and there it can be seen today."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Excessive Precaution.

A southwest Georgia couple going to be married, the prospective husband said:

"Molly, the last time I was married I lost the ring 'fore I got to the parson's. But I'm shore of it this time."

"Whar is it, John?" she asked.

"I've got it in my mouth," he said. "Im shore of it now."

But when they stood before the preacher the latter asked:

"Where is the ring?"

The groom gulped—choked—stuttered, and finally exclaimed in despair:

"'Fore de Lord, I done swallered it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Persistent Coughs

A cough which seems to hang on in spite of all the remedies which you have applied certainly needs energetic and sensible treatment. For twenty-five years that standard preparation of cod-liver oil,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has proved its effectiveness in curing the trying affections of the throat and lungs, and this is the reason why: the cod-liver oil, partially digested, strengthens and vitalizes the whole system; the hypophosphites act as a tonic to the mind and nerves, and the glycerine soothes and heals the irritation. Can you think of any combination so effective as this?

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ABSOLUTELY FREE

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IT DON'T COST YOU A CENT TO see our stock, examine our goods and learn our prices. We are just opening a NEW, STYLISH and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of Fall & Winter Goods. Thousands of dollars of all kinds more than we have had before. We have many handsome articles that you need and lots of useful things that you must have. We have added thousands of dollars to our stock of Shoes alone, and have just what you need for yourself or any member of the family, at prices to please. In Dry Goods we have greatly increased our stock and have the LATEST STYLES at the Lowest prices. Call and see our Calicoes and Dress Goods. We invite attention of the ladies to our line of CAPES; prices from 50cts to $8.00. When you want Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing of any kind, Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valices, Umbrellas, Par sols, Table Oil Cloths, Oil and Rubber Goods, Notions of all kinds, or anything else usually kept in a first-class Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods store call on

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Write for catalogue. Address S. L. SHEEP, President.

How to Win on a Toss.

Spinning a silver dollar and then guessing heads or tails is a favorite medium for small wagers among the crowd in the alley behind the Cotton Exchange. The other day a young broker mystified everybody by producing a coin that invariably settled down heads up no matter who did the spinning. It was some little time before this peculiarity was observed, and then there was a general demand for the secret. Some suggested that the piece was loaded, which was scouted as a self evident impossibility, and close scrutiny failed to reveal anything unusual about it.

"I'll tell you how it's done, boys," said the owner at length, "but keep the scheme dark. All that is necessary is to pass a file a few times around the edge, so as to put on a slight bevel. It can't be seen, but the coin will fall on the beveled side every time as sure as fate. It's a good idea, by the way, to have two in your pocket—one fixed for heads and one for tails. A steady run is always suspicious, you know, and you can shift 'em occasionally."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Woman's Laugh.

A feminine laugh has to be decorative, and so it should be the laugh of gayety rather than of humor. There can hardly be a question as to the sweetest laugh to be heard among nations of women—it is surely the Frenchwoman's. She has the softest warble of all. If doves were not so serious, they might remind us of Parisian women laughing together. The Italian laugh is happy enough, but it is not quite so independent of the subject of laughter. It has a jollity all its own. It is somewhat uncivilized, but needs no civilizing. But its principal characteristic is the contralto tone proper to the woman who is to the last somewhat of a peasant.

The laughter of English women is too various for any brief description. For English women laugh not according to their race, but according to their caste, as caste has lately been revised and redistributed. It may be said that in caste also the treble note, the ready, the immediate, flits up to its own place—the top—and is audible there, for all its slender quality.—Collier's Weekly.

WHY COUGH

Why cough and risk consumption, when the celebrated Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you at once? It never fails to cure throat and lung troubles. For bronchitis, sore throat and hoarseness it is invaluable.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Will cure a Hacking Cough.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

Dwarfs and Poison.

Henry M. Stanley, in describing his journey though the forests of Africa, says that the most formidable foes he eucountered, those that caused the greatest loss of life to his caravan and came nearest to defeating his expedition, were the Wambutti dwarfs.

These diminutive men had only bows and arrows for weapons, so small that they looked like children's playthings, but upon the tip of each tiny arrow was a drop of poison which would kill an elephant or a man as surely and quickly as a rifle. Their defense was by means of poison and traps.

They would steal through the dense forest, and waiting in ambush let fly their arrows before they could be discovered. They dug ditches and carefully covered them over with sticks and leaves. They fixed spikes in the ground and tipped them with poison. Into these ditches and on these spikes man and beast would fall or step to their death. One of the strangest things about it was that their poison was mixed with honey.

Don't Neglect Your Liver.

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality will always follow its use. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

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..... CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby, the only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.

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..... CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good. stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be handsomely printed during 1898. This edition is issued every Wednesday, and presents and excellent compendium of the contents of the daily, but adds special information for farmers and the home. Its weekly visits bring to the fireside a fund of sound information, which every man needs for himself, and and influence for good, which he needs for his family. Price, $1 a year. Readers can sometimes obtain the Weekly Tribune at a lower price in combination with a local weekly paper. Sample copies free. Friends of the party and The Tribune are invited to make up clubs for the paper in their localities.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays. Price, $2 a year. This edition is being enriched by the addition to each Friday's paper of a handsome pictorial supplement of 20 pages, in which are printed a profusion of "half-tone" and other pictures of great beauty and artistic merit. This supplement is dignified and able, and not only most entertaining, but immensely educational upon the minds and taste of the family. An increasing number of subscribers indicates public approval of this feature o The Tribune. Sample copies free.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1898, now in preparation, will contain several features of value not included in previous numbers, among the n the new Constitution of the State of New York, providing for non partisan municipal elections, The Tribune's digest having been approved by Joseph H. Choate, a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention, the Constitution of the United States; the Dingley Tariff Bill, rates compared with the Wilson Bill, the Reciprocity clauses in full; a history of the Greco-Turkish war; the principal events of 1897, etc., etc. The regular features will be retained, viz: Election returns for 1896 and 1897, in detail; platforms of all parties; an extended array of statistics of trade, commerce, finance, money, production of precious metals, manufactures, public debts, pensions, railroads, shipping, etc.; names of the principal officials of the United states and the several states, with their salaries; an abstract of the latest principal laws of Congress and the State Legislatures; and a great multiplicity of other valuable matters to which every intelligent man wishes to refer annually. 25 cents a copy. Copies may be ordered in advance. The Almanac will be out early in January.

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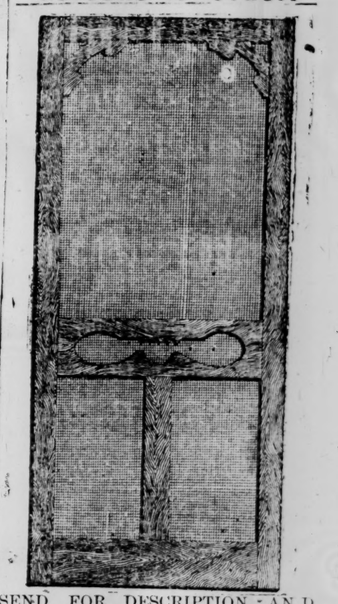

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Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; P. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.
Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sanford, Prophet; Will Anderson, Sachem; R. C. Lane, sr., Sagamore; Luther Holloman, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W.; J. P. Simpson, K. of W Meet every Wednesday night.

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, January 19, 1899.

☞Where are you at?"

☞Keep a still tongue, a level head and watch and see.

☞Progress is the activity of today and the assurance of to-morrow.

☞Farmers are beginning to make preparations for planting early peas and potatoes.

☞The art of conversation consists as much in listening politely as in talking agreeably.

☞Not for years have carpenters and mechanics generally had so much to do at this time of year as now.

☞A Second Ward man who is married to a handsome woman says she is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

☞Even this early now and then one sees a white shad and a few fresh herrings in market, but as yet they are not very fat.

☞A student of human nature says that some men become loafers because they are too light for heavy work and too heavy for light work.

☞Judge Thos. R. Purnell has appointed John P. Overman Clerk of the United States Court at Elizabeth City, vice W. C. Brooks.

☞Capt. J. T. Rhodes is off to New York to attend the dinner annually given by the Old Dominion Steamship Company to the masters of its different vessels.

☞Senator Skinner has introduced a bill to authorize Elizabeth City to issue bonds and levy taxes for public improvements. It was referred to the committee on counties, cities and towns.

☞Poor old C. Columbus is not near so popular as he once was in Spain. Some women in Grenada actually threw stones at his statue a few days ago, but Christopher didn't mind it.

☞There will be a meeting of the white teachers of this county held at the court house on Saturday for the purpose of completing the organization, began some weeks ago, of a local Teachers' Association.

☞It is useless to complain and sheer folly to kick. Thousands of white Republicans and other thousands of colored voters aided and made it possible for the Democrats to obtain control of the State. They feel that they have the power, and evidently intend to *use* it for all it is worth.

☞A letter received from our old friend William McQueen, now at his home in Scotland, was read in our hearing a few days ago. It is a source of much pleasure to his many friends on this side of the "pond" to learn that he is well and happy and "often thinks of the pleasant moments he spent among us.

☞We are not a pessimist. We do not believe that everything is going to the "bow-wows." The recent lesson taught the Republican party in this State will result in its ultimate good. Wisely reorganized and in harmony with the National Republican party it will still live and become a power in North Carolina.

☞Every dollar you spend with the home merchant increases the business and wealth of your town. The better you are to local dealer the more able they are to cater to your wants and the more they will be able to help the town. The habit of sending away for every little thing you want is docidedly wrong

☞As La Grippe has made its appearance in Elizabeth City, though in a mild form so far, it may not be amiss to say that the learned doctors elsewhere say that a half-spoonful of powdered sulphur in each shoe will be an effective preventive, not only of that but of other diseases. It is a simple remedy, and should it do no actual good, can do no harm—unless you step on a match.

☞Last Friday Mayor Whitcomb received a telegram from the Mayor of Washington, N. C, saying that the people of Hyde county had sent Mr. Lucas to Raleigh to use his influence for the abolition of the present oyster law, which allows, to a certain extent, dredging of oysters. The Mayor made the matter known and that night a meeting of citizens was held and, though not generally known, was well attended and unanimous against such a move. Suitable resolutions were adopted and the proceedings of the meeting forwarded to Raleigh. Saturday and Monday petitions were circulated and signed by all who saw them. The law may not be just what it was when this section derived considerable benefit, but oystermen tell us that they can live under it and it is best to let well enough alone.

Since the above was in type we learn that a counter petition has been sent to Raleigh from Hyde which endorses, not only the present law, but favors unlimited dredging,

☞We are glad to be able to state that we have so far recovered from our serious illness, which greatly prostrated us, as to be able to prepare a part of the matter in our room for this issue of our paper, and that we expect to be able to be at our office in a very few days.

☞At last the contest over the postoffice here has been settled by the appointment of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Pool, widow of the late lamented Judge Pool. For reasons well-known, we favored her and never doubted that she would ultimately be appointed. That Mr. Wilcox, whose friend we have always been, is disappointed is true. Pasquotank never had a better Sheriff, and that he would have made a good Postmaster nobody doubts.

☞In the foreign markets lean pork is preferred, and there is a growing demand for more lean pork at home. Lean pork can be produced at less cost to the producer shan may be supposed, and the hogs will grow faster and give heavier weights than when the pork is produced solely from corn. It is done by feeding, in addition to corn, skim milk, bran, shorts, linseed meal, beans, peas, clover and other nutricious food which not only promotes growth but increases the weight also.

☞FOR SALE.—Handsome pony, faeton and harness. Faeton, comparatively new, harness in good condition, pony warrented sound and kind. The outfit will be sold reasonable as owner has no further need for it. Apply to R. W. Berry and examine it.

☞On Monday next there will be a meeting of citizens of Pasquotank held at the court house for the purpose of devising some plan looking to the improvement of public roads. At the same time the citizens of Salem, Nixonton and Elizabeth City townships will consider the stock law and no fence question. A large attendance and free expression is expected.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

☞On Thursday and Friday of next week the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a district convention at the Methodist Church here An interesting program has been prepared, and address will be made by Dr F. H. Johnston, Prof. W. M. Hinton and Mrs. R. O. Preyor, or Elizabeth City, Mrs. and Miss White of Belvidere, Mrs Lake, of Chicago, and Mrs. Parmele and Miss Cherry, of this State. Mrs. Cartland, State President, will preside over the meeting. All are cofdially invited.

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞We understand that the new charter for Elizabeth City, about to be passed by the Legislature, divides the town into six wards, and that among many other things it provides for four Policemen and makes the Corporation Clerk the Tax Collector.

☞The following local bills have been introduced in the Legislature: to authorize Elizabeth City to issue bonds and levy taxes for public improvements; to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Elizabeth City, and incorporate the Elizabeth Camden Ferry Company.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

☞"Good government?" Yes. Every good citizen desires and favors it. Haven't we had it under Republican rule in Pasquotank? And haven't we got in now in Elizabeth City.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 7:08 and will set to-night at 5:15.—The days are growing noticeably longer.—Messrs. E. F. Lamb, W. C. Glover, C. W. Grice and J. B. Griggs attended the Grand Masonic Lodge at Raleigh last week.—Our friend T. C. Allen, the popular caterer in fruits and confectionaries, etc., will accept our thanks for his kind and thoughtful remembrance, in the way of delicacies during our illness.—Bashfulness is ignorance afraid.—Mr. J. C. Little, of Pitt county, is the accommodating clerk at Keaton's Hotel.—Conscience is our private secretary.—Mayor Whitcomb believes that "those who dance should pay the fiddler." some parties who attempted to "paint the town red" were hauled up before his Honor and made to add $30 to the Town Treasury to pay for their fun.—The man who boasts of his virtures has to boast them up in order that they may be seen.—We were reminded of days long gone when we read on a tree near the park:

"One evening as they sat beneath
The moon's soft rays so pale,
Moved by an impulse born of love,
He kissed her through her veil.

Next evening, as before, they sat
Beneath the star-flecked dome,
Yet not exactly as before—
She'd left her veil at home."

—Mr. J. W. Green, who has been here some some days under the treatment of Dr. Lumsden, has returned to his home in Baltimore.—Mr. J. C. Carter is quite sick at his rooms in the Keaton Hotel.—Miss Nannie T. Jones, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Joseph Spence, has returned to her home at Great Bridge, Va.—If the Legislature stops the dredging of oysters it will materialy damage this section.—A bad man's hate is a good man's reputation.—A paper is being circulated among the business men asking that the postoffice be located near Water street.—It takes a windy man to blow his own trumpet.—All the churches will be presided over by the regular pastors on Sunday.—The police court has been rather dull again this week.—Both Mr. Flora and Buffoot, of the firm of Flora & Co., are sick.—Mr. Hughes, of Rosdale, will enter into copartnership with Mr. Evans in the grocery business on Main street.—The School Committee has ordered that all pupils of the public school be vaccinated.—The root of evil is the cause of much digging.—Miss Baker, of New York, who has been visiting the Misses Delons, on Road street, has returned to her home.—Mr. Zenas Gregory, of Hertford, was in the city yesterday.—He he held her hand when they passed the office door:

"You are sweet enough to eat," he said;
She blushed and gently sighed;
But when he said she was a peach",
She got so mad she cried.

—No man ever stumbles over an object in his rear.—The baggage of the Lyceum Stock Company, which played at the Academy last week, was attached for unpaid bills.—Mrs. Clara Bailey, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Williams, on Fearing street, has returned to her home in Connecticut.—It is easy to convince the plain woman that handsome is as handsome does.—Miss Ruth Marsh will give a birthday party at her father's home on Road street to-night.—One who is in position to know says Elizabeth City has at least ten thousand dollars invested in the oyster industry.—All the mills and factories run day and night and have orders ahead.—The walls of the new Citizens' Bank are rapidly going up.—The telegraph office is now located in the Kramer building on Poindexter street.—The United States Revenue Cutter "Boutwell" is down the sound and is expected here to-day.—Whenever you hear a man refer to life as a lottery the chances are he has drawn a blank.—She was talking in her sleep:

At break of day how sweet to wake,
To hear the wind the casement shake,
And know, though howling storms may beat,
Some other hand turns on the heat.

—There are only two small oyster houses here, but their pay roll is about three hundred dollars a week.—A small sloop yacht from Philadelphia is in the harbor with a party of sporting men on board.—So far skaters and sleigh riders consider this winter a failure.—The Naval Reserves had a dress drill last night and the Fire Company's band was in attendanae.—Mr. F. H. Zeigler has returned from Edenton, where he went to see his sick brother.

A Query.

ED. CAROLINIAN:—We hear somebody cry: "Turn the rascals out?" Does this mean to let rascals in? This is all rot. The present officials of Elizabeth City from Mayor down are all men of character, social standing, honorable and of practical business experience. During their administration the city has grown and prospered as never before. Now, through the whirligig of politics, there will be a change. It is all right. That the town may continue to grow and prosper is what every good citizen, irrespective of parties, most desires.
CONSERVATIVE.

Valuable to Women.

Especially valuable to women is Browns' Iron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and the glow of health readily comes to the pallid check when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sickly children or overworked men it has no equal. No home should be without this famous remedy. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50 cents.

A CLEVER RUSSIAN.

He Found a Method of Beating His Persian Creditor.

In Persia, when a creditor fails to get his money in any other way, he appears in the debtor's house and sits down. Then he does not move away till the delinquent pays up. He enters the debtor's sleeping apartments, if possible, and has his meals brought in. A few years ago a Persian held an unsatisfied claim against the British government, and he presented himself before the British minister one day and camped out in his private office. The minister did not see the joke, and sent for a policeman. That made a lot of noise and trouble, and the Russian representative in Teheran evidently learned a lesson from it, for he managed a case of the same kind much differently.

The Persian who demanded money from the Russian (Count Kolomeisow) was a holy man, a dervish, and when he sat down in the Russian's anteroom to wait till the latter paid his disputed claim Count Kolomeisow knew that he could not get rid of him without much fuss and explanation. It is against the laws, or at least the custom, which is just as firm, to touch a creditor who takes this means of collecting money, so the count could not throw him out. He thought over the matter, and one morning he sent for a lot of masons. Then he ordered them to build a wall around the dervish, who was sitting in the middle of the room. The dervish watched them placidly at first, but when the wall grew and it became apparent that it would be completed soon he jumped over it, ran away and has not been seen since. They say that the count is the first man in Teheran who has beaten a creditor of this kind without recourse to the police.—New York Press.

GEN. SHAFTER'S LESSON.

It Was on This Occasion That He Learned to Decide B or Himself.

Here is a story that the Cleveland Leader proffers about General Shafter. It centers about his salient trait of being pugnacious, just as all current and well invented anecdotes of "Fighting Bob" Evans revolve around some incandescent bit of profanity. But the story runs thus, as the general is made to tell it:

"Once, when I was a boy at school—I wasn't more than 10 or 11 years old at the time—our teacher called up the class in mental arithmetic and began putting questions, beginning with the pupil at the head of the row and going down toward the foot, until some one could give the correct answer. I stood somewhere near the middle, and next below me was a boy who was three years older and considerably ahead of me in the various studies that we had.

"'How much are 13 and 9 and 8?' the teacher asked.

"While one after another of the boys and girls ahead of me guessed and failed to get it right I figured out what I thought the answer ought to be. The question had almost got to me when I heard the big boy just below me whispering, apparently to himself, but loud enough for me to hear, '29, 29, 29.'

"Finally the pupil above me failed to answer correctly, and then it was my turn.

"'Well, Willie,' said the teacher, 'let's see if you know the answer. Come, now, be prompt.'

"I cocked my head up proudly on one side, cast a triumphant look at those who had 'fallen down' on the problem and said, so that everybody in the schoolroom could hear me:

"'Twenty-nine!'

"'Next. How many are 13 and 9 and 8?

"'Aw!' said the big boy below me, with a look of supreme contempt at the rest of us, '30!'

"That was what I had figured it to be myself, and when the teacher said 'correct' I wanted to fight.

"I didn't assault him, but I made up my mind right there and then to depend on my own judgment in the future, and ever since then when I have had anything to do and had figured out what I considered the best way to do it I have gone ahead, remembering, when people criticised or tried to throw me off the track, how that big boy made a fool of me in the mental arithmetic class."

SETTLED THE BORE.

An Abrupt Termination to a Restaurant Conversation.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, when on his first visit to this country several years ago, was taking a chop and a glass of ale in a Washington restaurant one afternoon, and a man around town who is somewhat noted for his forwardness, not to say his freshness, was dining in the same room, and he recognized the English parliamentarian. He walked over to Chamberlain's table, and, quite uninvited, took the opposite seat. Within the space of five minutes he was telling Chamberlain what a third rate outfit he considered England to be. The man's talk, needless to say, was in very rank taste. Chamberlain adjusted his monocle firmly and looked at the obtrusive chap amusedly.

"Now, we'll take England in the matter of great men," said Chamberlain's uninvited table mate. "Where does England cut in in the matter of great men nowadays, anyhow? England has got Gladstone, of course, but he was born about 110 years ago, and he's a back number. I'll just ask you, Mr. Chamberlain, a fair question, What really great man, what noted character, has England produced, say, within the past 50 years? Answer me that, sir!"

"With pleasure," said Chamberlain, permitting his monocle to fall into his lap and taking his hat and cane from the rack. "Great man, me. Noted character, Jack the Ripper. I bid you good afternoon."—Washington Post.

Smoke as They Wash.

Cigarette smoking is a common practice among the colored washerwomen of New Orleans. They lean over the tub and make a quaint picture as the smoke rolls from their lips.—Nebraska State Journal

CROUP

Mothers, when your children are attacked by the dreadful croup, you need not despair; Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will relieve and cure them at once. You can always depend on this marvelous remedy; it always cures.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Will cure Croup without fail.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C

FOR SALE

PURSUANT to decree of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County N. C., I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock, M., on Monday, January 30th, 1899, before the Court House door at Elizabeth City in said county the Mill Buildings and entire Steam Saw Mill plant of the Pasquotank Lumber Co. situate on the Pasquotank River and on the line of the N. & S. R. R. in said Elizabeth City; also a lot of timber and sawed lumber and rafting gear; also several tracts of timber land in Tyrell county. The whole plant is said to be in excellent condition. Parties who may desire to purchase the property are invited to examine it or write, postage paid, to the undersigned. Terms of sale one-third cash, balance at six and twele, months with approved security withinterest from day of sale. Persons who have claims against the Company are requested to present the same to me before the day of sale.
FRANK VAUGHAN, Receiver.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought. Is on every wrapper.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Rev. W. H. Sawyer, of Kinston, was in the city last week.

Mrs. Mary Morris, of Hertford, who has been visiting friends here, has returned.

Hon. Hugh Cale will go to Raleigh this week on business.

Misses Sarah and Alice Johnson, late of Philadelphia, are visiting friends in the community.

Rev. J. A. Fleming made a brief business trip to Portsmouth Saturday.

W. S. Reid, a former resident here, but now of Boston, looked in upon us the other day.

One of the greatest factors in education is a good newspaper. Morals Read the CAROLINIAN.

Rev. J. A. Faulk, of Hertford, was in our city on Tuesday.

Mrs. Alice Overton arrived from Edenton Saturday to spend a few days with relatives here.

Mrs. Lucy Pool returned last week to her home in Chowan, after having spent a short while in our community.

We are glad to note that Prof. P. W. Moore, who has been sick for several days, is now convalescent.

La grippe has its quota of sufferers among our people this week. Among them Mesdames Penelope Jones and Lizzie Targinton.

J. D. Lamb, who recently succeeded J. F. Midgett as night watchman, is already making sneak thieves feel the presence and majesty of the law.

Some of our Edenton friends exchanged greetings with us last week.

J. N. Lowry has returned to Norfolk, after having spent a short while here.

A meeting of race representatives was held in Raleigh yesterday to present to the Legislature memorials in the interest of our people. Rev. S. P. Smith is in attendance from here.

E. C Cooper has engaged in the grocery business on Boston avenue.

At the home of the bride's parents last Thursday evening Miss Ada Johnson and Mr. Walter Jennings were happily married.

After a brief visit among friends here Miss Adeline Boone has returned to her home in Jamesville.

A birthday reception will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Vaughan this evening.

Mrs. Emma Johnson, who formerly lived here, died last week in Philadelphia. The body, accompanied by two daughters, was brought here for burial.

We commend the action of some of our churches prohibitin the holding of concerts and other entertainments therein. The church is a place of worship, and as such its sanctity should be preserved.

How To Look good,

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach be disordered, you have a dysppetic look; if your kidneys be affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Altertive and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at A. Wadsworth's Drug store, at 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE!

30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE

the OLD FAIRGROUNDS, near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payments made easy. P. JOHN.

$1.00

Dr. Detchon's At Diureti

May be worth to you more than $100 you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once $1. Sold by Griggs & Son, Druggists, Elizabeth City, N. C.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and back, in male or female. Relieves retention almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. For sale by Griggs & Son, Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruisrs, Sares, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price twenty-five cents per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

Special Offer

To Our Readers.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A

BARGAIN, HERE IT IS.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

AND

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press,

BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR,

For Only $1.50.

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press needs no introduction. Its many special articles by noted writers have given it a world-wide reputation. In short, it is one of the cleanest and brightest and best family papers published. No pains or expense will be spared in keeping up its present high standard. It is conceded to be one of the leading family newspapers of America. If you are looing for something real good tae advanta ge of this combination offer

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination, you get 52 copins of the Carolinian and 104 copies of the Free Press, 156 papers for $1.50.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* *Chas. H. Fletcher.* *on every the fac-simile signature of* *Chas. H. Fletcher.* *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* *Chas. H. Fletcher.* *on the and has the signature of* *Chas. H. Fletcher.* *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. *Samuel Pitcher M.D.*

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is way up in the price is by competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for **Medicine** until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

TRADE RIPANS CENTS MARK

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

2 LARGE STORES

CONNECTED and UNDER 1

LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

Admistration Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the late Emiline Markham, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate payment and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

L. M. SATTERTHWAITE,
Adm'r of Emiline Markham.
November 21, 1898.

N.G Grandy&Co

BROKERS

Agents for Woldridge's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City N. C.

PATENTS

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

...din it in-
...ll of the time,
...the children lies in
...o child should be allowed
...t into the snow or rain, or
...n the walking is wet, without rubbers. When children's rubbers cost only 25 or 30 cents a pair, nobody can plead expense as an excuse. Many a fond mother who has lost a child, weepingly lays it all to the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, when the whole trouble was the child had no rubbers." — American Journal of Health.

Stronger Than Oak.

Foot bridges in Morocco that are used for heavy traffic have been the subject of much concern to the engineers. Elm planks on oak stringpieces were the materials employed, but these wore out so rapidly that a return to the old style of building was proposed. This consisted of cables made from the fibre of the sloe. These cables are plaited and twisted from fibre and are nearly two inches thick and eight and one-half inches wide. They are saturated with tar and firmly nailed to oak planking. The ends are fastened by iron straps. These cables are most admirable footpaths. They are sufficiently elastic to be pleasant under the feet, and experience has demonstrated that they are far more durable than any material heretofore applied for this purpose.

There is No Telling.

Be sure not to let rheumatism stay in the system longer than you can get a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil to cure it. There is no telling what part it may strike or how much misery it may give.

During the year ended in September last 1253 criminals were sentenced in Iowa.

Coughs Lead to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough a once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

One person out of every thousand lives to be a centenarian.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Several of Shakespeare's plays have been translated into Japanese.

Pains and Aches

Of Rheumatism Make Countless Thousands Suffer.

But this disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acid in the blood. If you have any symptoms of rheumatism take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and do not waste time and money on unknown preparations. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is unquestioned and its record of cures unequalled.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine for rheumatism

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Spider Web Balloon Netting.

Some ten years ago a French missionary started the systematic rearing of two kinds of spiders for their web, and the Board of Trade Journal states that a spider web factory is now in successful operation at Chalais-Meudon, near Paris, where ropes are made of spider web intended for balloons for the French military aeronautic section. The spiders are arranged in groups of twelve about a reel, upon which the threads are wound. It is by no means easy work for the spiders, for they are not released until they have furnished from thirty to forty yards of thread each.

The web is washed, and thus freed of the outer reddish and sticky cover.

Eight of the washed threads are then taken together, and of this rather strong yarn cords are woven, which are stronger and much lighter than cords of silk of the same thickness. These spider web ropes are very much more expensive than silk ones, but it is hoped to reduce their cost somewhat in the future.—Nature.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

[A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.]

A woman with the blues is a very uncomfortable person. She is illogical, unhappy and frequently hysterical.

The condition of the mind known as "the blues," nearly always, with women, results from diseased organs of generation.

It is a source of wonder that in this age of advanced medical science any person should still believe that mere force of will and determination will overcome depressed spirits and nervousness in women. These troubles are indications of disease.

Every woman who doesn't understand her condition should write to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham for her advice. Her advice is thorough common sense, and is the counsel of a learned woman of great experience. Read the story of Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kansas, as told in the following letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped.

"I am now gaining strength and flesh, and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed, suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's remedy for woman's ills. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN. 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists, 50c. to 1. CURE Tobacco Habit.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

MILES CALLED A LIAR.

Commissary-General Eagan's Attack Upon the Army's Commander.

BAD BEEF CHARGES THE CAUSE.

General Eagan Tells the War Investigators That the Head of the Military Forces is a Wilful and Malicious Liar—A Prepared Attack Upon General Miles—He Defends His Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special)—Brigadier-General Charles P. Eagan, Commissary-General of Subsistence, created a sensation before the War Investigation Commission on Wednesday in answering the accusations against the character of refrigerated beef furnished to the troops in the war. General Eagan made a personal attack on Major-General Miles, calling him a liar over and over again. He said, in effect, that General Miles was not fit to associate with decent people, and that either General Miles or himself must get out of the army. General Eagan read his testimony from typewritten manuscript. It had been carefully prepared and was read with passionate fervor.

At one time General Eagan said of General Miles: "He lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body; he lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously." At another time he said: "If his statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other libellers."

The causes which led up to this explosion of wrath and indignation are of recent date. General Miles has charged the Commissary Department with furnishing "embalmed beef" and decaying canned meat for the army in Porto Rico in the war with Spain. Since Miles made his assertions there has been a procession of witnesses testifying, and only few to substantiate the statement of the commanding general of the United states forces.

At the close of Commissary-General Eagan's testimony given before the War Investigating Commission a newspaper correspondent called upon General Miles, who, after reading slowly the pertinent parts of the testimony said: "The testimony I gave was given on statements made by my officers and soldiers by thousands. I believe those statements, and I simply wish to be considered on the side of the soldiers. I shall continue to do whatever I can to maintain their integrity and protect their honor and welfare. That is my duty as well as my pleasure."

Should General Miles decide to take notice officially of the attack, the next step would be for him to prefer charges with the President against the Commissary General. These might be based on several technical grounds, such, for instance, as "conduct tending to the destruction of good order and discipline." It would be for the President to pass upon the demand, and he might adopt one of three courses, i. e., refuse it; grant it; or, instead, order a court of inquiry. In this latter case the body would have power to go into the question of veracity which has been raised, and, in fact, the conduct of both Generals would be practically under examination.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW FOR SENATOR

He Receives the Unanimous Caucus Nomination of the New York Republicans.

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special).—Chauncey M. Depew was unanimously chosen as the candidate of the Republican party for United States Senator at a joint legislative caucus held in the Assembly chamber Thursday night.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The caucus was called to order by Senator Ellsworth, Chairman of the Senate Caucus Committee, who named Senator Hobart Krum for Chairman of the joint session. Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, of the Fifteenth District, in which Mr. Depew resides, was then recognized by the Chair who presented Mr. Depew's name.

Senator Wilcox, of Auburn, seconded the nomination and moved that the Secretaries be directed to cast one ballot for Mr. Depew as the candidate of the party for United States Senator. The motion was carried unanimously and Mr. Depew was declared the nominee of the caucus.

NEW YORK BANKERS ARRESTED.

Charged With Certifying a Big Check With No Funds to Its Credit.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—James Macnaughton, former president of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and Allan Macnaughton, president of the Wool Exchange, and one of the directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank, were arrested on Wednesday by United States Commissioner Shields. They were charged with violating the Revised Statutes by certifying a check drawn on the Tradesmen's National Bank to the order of the United States Trust Company for $510,000, when the trust company had no funds in the bank to its credit.

Both pleaded not guilty, and demanded an examination. They were held in $25,000 bail. Both men gave bail.

Reforms Opposed in China.

The Viceroy of Nanking, Liou Koun Yi, has memorialized the Throne, at Pekin, China, recommending the proper training of military officials and the discarding of ancient weapons and drill in favor of modern methods. As a result an edict has been issued severely traversing the memorial and censuring the presumption of the Viceroy.

Cripple Creek's Record-Breaker.

The 1898 gold output in the Cripple Creek (Col.) camp was about $16,000,000. This is a record-breaker.

Spokes of the Wheel.

The National Cycle Board of Trade has gone out of existence.

The total exportations of bicycles during 1898 were $6,846,529, an increase of $706,685 over 1897.

In Adelaide, Australia, the police department saves upwards of $4000 annually by mounting its men on bicycles instead of horses.

Cycle shows will be held in Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Syracuse, Detroit and other cities this year, as well as in New York and Chicago.

In future all private members of the National Cyclists' Union will be insured for $250 at death and $5 a week for five weeks in case of accident.

A substitute for enamel for bicycle frames is found in celluloid veneer.

An automatic governor for bicycles, to assist the rider in maintaining his equilibrium, has been patented.

It is said that English life insurance companies now include the significant question: "Do you use a brake on your cycle?" in their cyclist's application blanks.

It is said that the German cycle market is overstocked to the amount of some 175,000 wheels of '98 production, and throat-cutting is an inevitable retail consequence.

To render a saddle soft and easy, a simple method is to rub a few drops of castor oil thoroughly into the under side of the leather. Too much should not be used, as the leather will soak it up and damage the clothes.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Senate passed a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Miss Clara Barton and others of the Red Cross Society for their services in Cuba.

A man who registered at the St. James Hotel as R. G. Porter, of Woodbury, N. J., shot and killed himself in his room at the hotel. No cause is known for the suicide.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Addison C. Harris, of Indiana, as Minister to Austria-Hungary and Charlemange Tower, of Pennsylvania, as Ambassador to Russia.

Andrew Carnegie offered to give $250,000 to erect a building for a public library for Washington, provided Congress would furnish a site and provide suitable maintenance, not less than $10,000 per annum. Efforts will be made at once to secure the needed legislation.

Secretary Long approved the findings of the court of inquiry concerning the grounding of the battleship Massachusetts, and has reprimanded Captain Ludlow and Lieutenant Potts.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs agreed to report favorably the promotion of naval officers who participated in the war with Spain, over others who are their seniors. The list includes Admirals Sampson and Schley.

The Navy Department has decided to allow the naval station at Guam a full brass band. The Equipment Bureau has been authorized to procure the instruments and ship them on the Yosemite when she starts for the island.

The Navy Department has decided to send three gunboats to Rear-Admiral Dewey, in addition to the Castine and Helena, recently ordered to Philippine waters. The vessels assigned to this duty are the gunboats Princeton, Yorktown and Bennington.

In the Senate Tuesday Mr. Mason (Rep. Ill.) made an address in support of his resolution that the United States will not seek to govern any people without their consent.

Secretary Alger, in a communication to Congress, suggested that steps be taken to recognize the meritorious hospital work performed by Margaret Livingston Chanler and Anna Boligny in the Porto Rico campaign.

The total expenses of the Peace Commission to the Government was not in excess of $100,000.

The Senate ordered the printing of the Nicaragua Canal bill, as amended and modified.

Senator Platt (Conn.) secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information concerning the cutting of dead and fallen timber on the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

Domestic.

The store of the J. S. Menkin Dry Goods Company, one of the largest houses in Memphis, Tenn., was destroyed by fire. The loss was over $200,000.

In a street fight at Boyles, Miss., a few days ago, two men, Dr. Harris and a Mr. Allen, were killed and a Mr. Dougherty was fatally injured by John Hace and Frank Williams. Allen was a bystander. The trouble was the result of an old feud.

William Garrity, aged about thirty-five years, employed on the barge Jeremiah, owned by the Thames Tow Boat Company, was burned to death in New London, Conn., in a fire which caused damage to the barge to the extent of about $200.

Frank Shott, a wealthy farmer, was killed by a train on the West Jersey Railroad at Woodbury, N. J. He was driving across the track when his wagon was struck by a locomotive. His horses were also killed.

General Clous arrived in New York City from Havana with records of the Evacuation Commission and a small cannon, captured from the British in 1611.

A box from Madrid, Spain, was received at Annanolis, Md., by Lieutenant-Commander E. K. Moore. It comes from Admiral Cervera, and contains several presents for friends, including Mr. Moore and Admiral McNair.

Miss Sophia Dallas, daughter of George M. Dallas, who was Vice-President of the United States with President Polk, died at her home, in Philadelphia, aged seventy-six years.

O. H. Baker, the wife murderer, was hanged at Eminence, Mo., a few days ago, in the presence of 2000 persons. On the scaffold he cursed the country and the people until the drop fell.

The gunboat Yorktown sailed from San Francisco Tuesday for Manila via Honolulu. She will go all the way under a full head of steam and should make the run in three weeks if she is not delayed at Honolulu.

Henry Mitchell, thirty years of age, and James Leonard, twenty-one, were killed at a railroad crossing in Paterson, N. J., a few days ago. They were riding in a covered wagon and drove upon the rails directly in front of the train. The horse escaped injury, but the wagon was demolished.

Henry Wolfer, Warden of the Minnesota State Prison, at Stillwater, has been chosen Warden of the Connecticut Prison, at Hartford, to succeed Warden Jabez Woodbridge, whose son is now an inmate of the institution, from which he embezzled funds while a clerk. Wolfer is forty-six years old. He will assume his new duties March 1.

Thirty citizens of Dawson, Klondike, have been indicted for perjury in connection with a recent stampede to Kentucky Creek, a short distance below Dawson. Swearing to false statements regarding claims is the charge against them.

Among the passengers on the steamer Doric, which arrived a few days ago at San Francisco from the Orient, was Lieutenant Calkins of the First Montana Volunteers, who comes from the Philippines. He said that Aguinaldo would send more Commissioners to the United States, and that two of his emissaries were now on their way here.

The first accident to the Union Pacific fast mail occurred a few days ago when the train was running at a high speed thirty miles west of Laramie, Col. The connecting rod of the engine broke, tearing away the cab, stripping the side of the engine and tearing up the track. Engineer Mark Wright, o. Laramie, was struck by the rod and killed instantly.

Foreign.

Count Jules von Falkenhayr, the Austrian statesman, formerly Minister of Agriculture in the Taaffe Cabinet, died at Vienna in his seventieth year.

Several cases of suspected bubonic plague have lately occurred at Calcutta, India, sporadically, but there is no likelihood that the port will be officially declared infected.

General Lord Kitchener has decided to send a strong expedition against Khalifa Abdullah, who is at Darfur, Soudan, with a large force of Dervishes.

The steamship Vittoria, bound for Montevideo, Chile, with 423 passengers on board, arrived at Alicante, Spain, a few days ago, with her cargo on fire. The fire was extinguished.

The Eastern Telegraph Company in London gives notice of the establishment of a censorship at Manila.

The British Admiralty has placed orders for two battleships of the first class, of 14,000 tons each, at a cost of $5,000,000, with the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, Limited.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, declares that the present Cabinet will stand, causing much excitement among politicians.

The business part of Bridgewater, N. S., a lumbering town on the Lahave River, was burned a few days ago. One hundred persons were made homeless. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The case arising from the murder of a native medical assistant attached to the American mission at Chungking, China, early in 1898, has been settled by the payment of an indemnity and the dismissal of the officials concerned in the murder.

A Socialist editor has been sentenced at Magdeburg, Germany, to forty-nine months' imprisonment on a charge of lesemajesty.

It is announced in Berlin, Germany, that the third part of Prince Bismarck's memoirs, dealing fully with his resignation of the Chancellorship, has been published.

A boy, twelve years of age, was found dead of starvation on the street at Havana, Cuba, a few days ago. The body was lying on the stones, with candles at its head, placed there by strangers' hands.

George Dambmann, an American who is prominent in Franco-American business circles at Paris, France, has been decorated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux, France, has again presented a memorial to the French Government, urging the pressing necessity of opening negotiations for a treaty of commerce with the United States.

The Hamburg Chemical Factory at Hamburg, Germany, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000.

AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN

The President Nominates Joseph H. Choate to Succeed John Hay.

NEW ENVOY A BRILLIANT LAWYER

President McKinley Names the Well-Known Pleader of New York City to Represent the United States Government at the Court of St. James—A Sketch of Mr. Choate's Career.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President sent to the Senate on Wednesday the nomination of Joseph H. Choate, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

Joseph Hodges Choate was born on January 24, 1832, at Salem, Mass., and is the son of Dr. George Choate. He was graduated in 1852 from Harvard College, and two years later from Harvard Law School. After a year's study in a Boston office, he was admitted in 1855 to the bar of Massachusetts. In the same year he entered the office of Scudder & Carter in New York City, but soon left and entered the office of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd. He afterwards formed a partnership with William H. Barnes, but in 1859 became a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, the firm being later changed to Evarts, Choate & Beaman. For the last ten years Mr. Choate has been generally acknowledged to be one of the leaders of the bar in this country. Mr. Choate's political career practically began in 1856, when he took the stump for Fremont. He was President of

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE.
(President McKinley has nominated him Ambassador to Great Britain.)

the State Constitutional Convention which assembled in 1894 to revise the Constitution of the State of New York. From 1867 to 1871 Mr. Choate was President of the New England Society, from 1874 to 1878 President of the Harvard Club, from 1873 to 1877 President of the Union League Club, and in 1888-1889 President of the Bar Association of New York.

FAVORS THE PEACE TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Approves of It.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Wednesday authorized Senator Davis to report the peace treaty favorably without amendment.

The committee was in session only an hour and a greater part of this time was consumed in waiting for a quorum, the Senators meantime discussing informally the treaty provisions. Senators Cullom and Clark, who were among the absentees, sent their proxies. Senators Morgan and Gray were the only Democrats in attendance, but the other Democratic members, Senators Daniels, Mills and Turpie, had full notice of the purpose of the meeting, and they indicated no opposition to immediate action.

There was no suggestion of any amendment. Senator Davis was instructed to press the treaty to as early action as possible. The committee also authorized Senator Davis to report favorably upon the proposition to remove the injunction of secrecy.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

Run Down by Express Train No. 13 Near Larimer, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—Four persons were run down and instantly killed by express train No. 13, near Larimer station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-five miles east of Pittsburg, on Wednesday. The list of dead is: Mary Miller, Thomas Miller, Albert Wilson and Walter Brown.

On account of a freight wreck near Larimer, it was necessary to switch the westbound passenger trains to the eastbound track. The engineer blew the whistle, but the alarm was unheeded.

GANG OF MURDERERS IN PARIS.

Fourteen of the "Neuilly Band" Are Convicted and Sentenced.

PARIS, France (By Cable).—The Assize Court imposed sentences on Wednesday upon fourteen members of a gang of thirty young criminals known as the "Neuilly Band," convicted of numberless robberies, "hold-ups" and attacks upon women, and suspected of murder.

Several bodies have been found in the Seine of late of supposed victims of the band. The sentences ranged from two years to life imprisonment at hard labor. The other members of the band were acquitted.

Two Killed at a Grade Crossing.

Levi Lyons and his daughter Ella, nineteen years old, were killed a few days ago at a railroad crossing in Paterson, N. J. Mr. Lyons and his daughter lived at Pompton. They had driven into the city in a sleigh. Both were heavily muffled because of the severe cold, and it is thought that the wraps about their heads prevented their hearing the train approaching.

New Code of Laws For Alaska.

The bill providing for a new code of criminal laws for Alaska was passed by the House of Representatives, Washington, with a high license amendment.

Siftings of the News.

The State debt of Iowa is $78,510.49.

The American Bible Society received a $10,000 check as a New Year's gift from an anonymous donor.

The Canton Aargau in Switzerland accepted the cattle-insurance law by a vote of 19,300 against 12,052.

The Senate of Oregon passed a resolution favoring the ratification of the treaty of peace without amendment.

South Dakota has a surplus of money in the State Treasury. It recently took up $70,000 of bonds not due until 1910.

The Superior Court of Washington declared void nearly $1,000,000 of Tacoma City warrants once paid and then reissued.

A $9,000,000 loan at New Orleans for water supply, sewerage and drainage will be submitted to popular vote on February 2.

The Connecticut Supreme Court has decided that considerable property belonging to Yale University was exempt from taxation.

An expedition is being organized in Copenhagen, Denmark, by a traveler, Daniel Braun, to search for Andree, the Arctic explorer.

The War Department, Washington, gave out a synopsis of the late Colonel Waring's report, which stated that Havana could be purified for $10,000,000.

The Montana Legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the published charges of bribery in the interest of candidates for the United States Senate.

GENERAL HAWLEY RENOMINATED.

Junior Senator From Connecticut to Have Another Term.

HARTFORD, Conn. (Special).—General Joseph R. Hawley was nominated by the Republican caucus of the Connecticut General Assembly as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

SENATOR JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

The final battle took place Wednesday afternoon, when the Republicans of the House of Representatives and the State Senate met in a joint caucus in the Representatives' Hall. The victory of General Hawley was not secured until three full hours had been consumed, and nearly all of that time was occupied in balloting. The seventh and conclusive ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 198, necessary to choice, 100; Hawley, 117; Fessenden, 69; Bulkeley, 8; Russell, 4.

VERMONT SENATOR CHOSEN.

Chief Justice Ross Succeeds the Late Senator Morrill.

MONTPELIER, Vt. (Special).—Benjamin F. Fifield, to whom Governor Smith tendered the appointment of United States Senator, to succeed the late Justin S. Morrill, notified the Governor on Wednesday that, owing to family relations, he was compelled to decline the honor. The Senatorship was thereupon tendered to Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and he has accepted the appointment, resigning his office of Chief Justice.

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, Renominated

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (Special).—The Republican members of the Wyoming Legislature, numbering forty-seven, held a caucus Wednesday evening, at which Senator Clarence D. Clark was unanimously selected for re-election. No other name was presented to the caucus.

Senator Bate Re-elected.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (Special).—The Senate and House met in joint convention on Wednesday and compared the vote for United States Senator. W. B. Bate, the present Senator, was declared elected for a term of six years.

DIED ON HIS WEDDING DAY.

Rudolph Darnsteadt, of Orange, N. J., Found Suffocated by Gas.

ORANGE, N. J. (Special).—Rudolph Louis Darnsteadt was to have been married to Miss Elizabeth E. Range on Wednesday night. Wednesday morning he was found dead in his room at his home at Parrow and Hickory streets. Gas escaping from a gas stove caused his death, which was purely accidental.

Mr. Darnsteadt was twenty-four years old. His father, Louis Darnsteadt, was official interpreter of the Essex County Court. The young man was proprietor of a drug store, and he lived over the store. Miss Range is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Range, of Ridgehurst Road, West Orange. The night before there was a rehearsal of the marriage ceremony at the First German Presbyterian Church, of Orange, where it was intended to have the ceremony performed.

Jail Broken Open by a Woman.

The prisoners in the jail at South Pittsburg, Tenn., planned to escape recently, but it was left for Jane Amherst, a woman convicted of larceny, to teach her mate associates how to get out. A few days ago she secured an iron bar and broke the lock on her cell. She gained access to the cells of the other prisoners, smashed the locks and set the inmates at liberty. Six escaped, but the woman who set them free was caught. Four of the runaways have been captured.

Medals For Sampson's Men.

Senator Hale has introduced a joint resolution in the Senate, Washington, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have bronze medals struck commemorating the naval battle of Santiago, and to distribute them among the officers and men of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Ruling Favorable to Dreyfus.

It is said in Paris that the Court of Cassation will promulgate its ruling in the Dreyfus case early in February, and that it will be almost unanimously in favor of revision.

The Labor World.

The wages of shoeworkers at Nashville, Tenn., have been reduced one-third during 1898.

The Central Labor Union of Terre Haute, Ind., has a library consisting of 1300 volumes.

British printers have instructed their officials to invest their surplus funds in co-operative institutions.

The Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada has agreed to recognize the Brotherhood of Telegraphers and averted a strike.

Bakers in Newark, N. J., are preparing to go on strike to enforce a ten-hour workday and compliance with New Jersey's sanitary bakeshop law.

The call for the tenth convention of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, to be held in Chicago during the week of March 6 next, has been issued.

A general strike in the bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania is looked for on April 1, at the close of the term of the interstate agreement between the miners and the operators.

Kansas and California barbers are working for the passage of State measures providing for examinations of barbers on much the same plan as dentists are now examined and licensed.

Factory Inspector Elkhoff, of Michigan, reports the enforcement of the factory laws of that State has reduced the number of children employed in factories from 4000 in 1891 to 1900 in 1898.

The Truth About Vaccination.

In a recent lecture delivered at Rome and reported in the London Lancet, Dr. Bizzozzero made a deep impression by his summing up of the argument for vaccination. He said:

Germany stands alone in fulfilling in great measure the demands of hygiene, having in consequence of the calamitous smallpox epidemic of 1870-71 enacted the law of 1894 which "makes vaccination obligatory in the first year of life and revaccination also obligatory at the tenth year." What was the result? With a population of 50,000,000, having in 1871 lost 143,000 lives by smallpox, she found by her law of 1874 the mortality diminished so rapidly that to-day the disease numbers only 116 victims a year. These cases, moreover, occur almost exclusively in towns on her frontier. If it were true, continued Professor Bizzozzero, that a good vaccination does not protect from smallpox we ought to find in smallpox epidemics that the disease diffuses itself in the well-vaccinated no less than in the non-vaccinated countries. But it is not so. In 1870-71, during the Franco-German war, the two peoples interpenetrated each other, the German having its civil population vaccinated optionally, but its army completely revaccinated, while the French (population and army alike) were vaccinated perfunctorily. Both were attacked by smallpox; but the French army numbered 23,000 deaths by it, while the German army had only 278; and in the same tent, breathing the same air, the French wounded were heavily visited by the disease, while the German wounded, having been revaccinated, had not a single case.

Paris's New Plaything.

Paris is now to have what is termed a Theatre de la Nature, or scientific playhouse. The stage of the Bodiniere has been arranged for this purpose, and on it will be shown phenomena of the earth, air and sky, as well as episodes in the lives of famous explorers in the most curious parts of the globe. Lectures or conferences are to be delivered in connection with the scenes, and this evidently levels the so-called theatre to the rank of a panorama. The first production billed for the new theatre is the creation of the world, with explanatory words by the poet-politician, Clovis Hugues. The theatre will be open every night, and there are to be matinees on Thursdays and Sundays.—London Telegraph.

Contract Surgeons in England.

The surgeons of the collieries and the lodge doctors in Durham have inaugurated a movement to obtain better pay for their services. The present fee of the colliery surgeon is a shilling a month from each collier, and for this sum he is expected to treat the entire family and to furnish all needed medicine.—Medical Record.

Makes the Muscles Strong.

From hard work or excessive exercise soreness and stiffness sets in and lays up. St. Jacobs Oil will cure it after a few applications and make the muscles limber and strong.

Boston has just spent $10,000,000 on one railroad station.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

In the United States no less than $15,000,000 are invested in the glove industry.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. (SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

About 2,000,000 quail are exported from Egypt to France every year.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains; the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

New York City spends millions of dollars every year for perfumery.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The giant bees of India build combs ten feet in height.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The United States produce about 20,000 varieties of apples.

Strong as a Steel Ramrod.

If you want to feel your spine is a pipe stem ready to snap, just get lumbago. If you want to feel as strong as a steel ramrod, use St. Jacobs Oil; it has magic.

Every year 600,000 umbrellas are said to be lost in Paris, France.

Children Will Not Die

Of croup, whooping-cough and membraneous croup, if Horsie's Croup Cure is used. 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The house in Edinburgh, Scotland, in which Robert Louis Stevenson was born, is for sale.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

Since January 1 trial by jury has been established in Siberia.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are eighty thousand native Christians in China.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Steel is cheaper to-day than iron, though iron sells for less money a ton.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The art of glove making is now pursued largely by men.

Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer is a wonderful medicine for Weak Lungs.—IDA BARROWS, Deer Grove, Ill., March 21, 1898

In 1800 New York was the third State in the Union in wealth and population.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

A century ago there were six cities in the United States; now there are over four hundred.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Every farmer's wife knows how necessary it is that the milk buckets, pans, churns, and other implements of the dairy be perfectly clean and free from taint. A common yellow soap that smells of rosin should never be used for washing these. Such soaps are made of materials that you would not use for any purpose. Besides, they are sticky and the soap will get into the cracks and corners and stay there. Ivory Soap is pure, it is well made, and only sweet, clean materials are used. Then it rinses readily.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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Athletes Make Poor Soldiers.

An odd fact developed by the campaign of the Seventy-first is this, at least it seems to be established, that, given equal hardships, men in fine athletic training suffer more than men in ordinary condition. Statistics show, in this regiment, that the runners, the jumpers, the crack bicycle riders and the record men generally were readier fever victims than their comrades and gave out sooner in the emergencies of the battlefield. There was Sergeant Meeks, long-distance runner, and "Hub" Smith, a bicycle rider, and Siebold, a winner of running races, and Ott, a sprinter and hurdler, and Private Meeks, another bicycle rider, and Divannie, a runner, and so on through a long list. Almost without exception these fine athletes fell into illness or utter collapse with the first strain put upon them. They made worse fever cases and dysentery cases than the others, and it appeared to nurses and doctors as beyond question that the thorough physical training which these men completed just before the war, in anticipation of the spring athletic games, was a serious impairment of their powers for resisting disease. It is worthy of note, also, that most of these athletes indulged neither in drink nor tobacco.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Modern Poet.

The old-time poet, according to the Indianapolis Journal, had long hair, while the modern poet has a long head.

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